Sir, do you ask if we are discouraged, I tell jo bliged to Nay; and why should we be? We bave set our face, vanity."

Nay; and why should we be? We bave set our face, vanity."

And six keeping to the west. And six keeping to the west. murmur-ng your-eye on the truth of God, we are abundantly attended you are ened. What is it that supports the mission rica? Why, Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands to God. And what makes the missionary to the inof the Pacific so bold? Why, it is written, the like shall wait for his law. What gives courage to the missionary, traversing the shores of the Mediterran e vigor of an, entering Palestine, and passing up the Nile:
Why, saith Jehovah, I will make mention of Rahi reat need and Babylon, and of Philistia, and Tyre, and Ethiogia it shall be said, this and that man was born then and pray, What gives the missionary a heart to climb the in shores of Greenland? Why the north shall give by 1st, 2d, And what to labor in Southern Africa, or South Am , properly norman are we wax faint when it is written, "They shall fearly name of the Lord from the west, and from the ring of the sun to the going down of the same, incenses things will be offered and a pure offering."

No, sir, we are not discouraged, and permit me in in behalf of these perishing thousands, and in the mrs nber what of Him who bled for the nations, that the ends of the earth might look unto him and be saved; permit m sir, to ask your continued prayers, and inc

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THE CHURCH OF GOD. [EXTRACTED FROM DR. A. CLARKE'S COMMENTARI,]

The church of God is very properly said to be a most noble and wonderful work; and truly worthy approach, hrist, and God himself. There is nothing, says one, so august as this church

eing it is the temple of God. Nothing so worthy of reverence, seeing God dwell

Nothing so ancient, since the patriarchs and propi ets labored in building it. Nothing so solid, since Jesus Christ is the foundation

Nothing more closely united and indivisible He is the corner stone.

if you pur-Nothing so lofty, since it reaches as high as heaven make any orfeit your and to the bosom of God himself. Nothing so regular and well proportioned, since the

Holy Spirit is the architect. ttention to Nothing more beautiful, or adorned with greater ve knowledge, riety, since it consists of Jews and Gentiles of every e farmer tu ge, country, sex, and condition; the mightiest poles age, country, sex, and condition, the most profoud ates, the most renowned lawgivers, the most profoud at the most eminent scholars, besides at r to raise a ore in the those of whom the world was not worthy, have forme ar son, live a part of this building. in another

Nothing more spacious, since it is spread over the whole earth, and takes in all who have washed ther robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb ur soul. 1 Nothing so inviolable, since it is consecrated to Je-

Nothing so divine, since it is a living building, and nated and inhabited by the Holy Ghost.

Nothing so beneficent, seeing it gives shelter to the poor, the wretched, and distressed, of every nation, and kindred, and tongue. It is the place in which Gol does his marvellous works; the theatre of his jutics, mercy, goodness, and truth—where He is to be sought, where He is to be found; and in which alone He is to

THE PROFANE SWEARER ABASHED.

During the passage of one of the elegant steamboats which ply between New York and Albany, and the Black Rock Gazette, the present spring, a passesger came on board from one of the intermediate place, and whether he was influenced by the reception of diffusive stimulants, or prompted by an exuberance of animal spirits, he bounded about, and swore most ields of Apose, offers the bow to roundly, descapting upon the fashions and news of the day, and accommodations of the boat, (which he admired,) in general terms, interlarding his remarks with many an oath. Every one knows that the society board of a steam-boat is quiet, and that the utmost un bow. And banity and civility reigns; and that an interruption of use of this quiet interests the whole; so, in this case, the , they prize pain felt by the gentlemen passengers was such as is rifles, which induce them to appoint a chairman, who was a respected member of the society of Friends; and the cabin For it is not ed member of the society of Friends; and the calm passengers, taking into consideration the coarseness, indecorum, and levity of the young man in question, he was, accordingly, called up, and reminded by the chairman, in terms of great propriety and kindness, of his breach of the laws of God and of man, of the laws of society, and the common claims of decency; that he must be assured, that he was not on board of a fability markly because the laws of the laws ory, but he tomahawk. he Osage, to s, and taken is too great vater, but a nen the scalp fishing smack, nor was he in the fore unconscious company of gentlemen, and was bound, by all the considerations of honor, not to shock the feelings of these rith his feelassociated with him, by his ill-timed and profane and of vain and corrupt language; that, if he should as knowledge that he had made a blunder in getting a board the wrong vessel, his passage money should be returned to him, and he invited to join such company as might be more congenial to his attainments. The young man, stung with feelings of arrange, howed his ould see him is tomahawk a man who And sir, you th and grantators. And young man, stung with feelings of remorse, bowed head with shame, and remained virtually speeciles have a great nidst of their during the remainder of the voyage. n which they

COMPARING POSSESSIONS.

A gentleman one day took an acquaintance upon the leads of his house, to show him the extent of is possessions:—waving his hand about, "There," and he, "that is my estate." Then pointing to a great difference of the company o rriors, seated village, with tance on one side-" Do you see that farm?" ing their ora-conjurer.— "Well, that is mine." Pointing again to the obst side—"Do you see that house?" "Yes." "That is coming to de-his wife, some so belongs to me." Then said his friend, "Doys see that little village out yonder?" "Yes." "Well ave and paint there lives a poor woman in that village, who can si tim has fallen more than all this." "Aye! what can she say"
"Why, she can say, 'Christ is mine!" He looked -mortal must s, to be comconfounded, and said no more.

Economy. - Some persons are ashamed of this ritue, for a virtue it is, and the reverse of it, wasteld ness, is a sin. Many are penurious, and they call the scriptures being economical; but a person may spend or of the older money liberally, and be withal very economic t assurance of and that judiciously. Some people will sooner see and that judiciously. Some people will sooner see the months of say. Leanant offerd, or use a little deception, that

say, I cannot afford the expense. settlement of The Golden Rule.—This is none other than the Christian rule. A man of policy is courteous, a produce the courteous a produce the courteous a produce the courteous and but the courteous and the courteous are but the courteous and the courteous are but the courteous and the courteous are courteous as a courteous are courteous are courteous as a courteous are courteous are courteous are courteous are courteous as a courteous are courteous as a courteous are courteous of from 12 to These people man is haughty, a superficial man is ceremonious, rk with their true Christian is frank, sincere, and He not only does to others what he might reasonable expect that they would do to him, but thinks candill with poverty a better conand justly, and puts a candid construction upon be

Morning Air .- The most wholesome and invited ating air of the day is usually at day break. d for the good

e will not adsentative, not bes, and thouthat ream beusing air of the day is usually at day break,
man who rises at the dawn of day, may enjoy a pleat
ure that is denied to a slumberer. It is the best time
for exercise. The birds gayly carol, to welcome
the foreign and to waken man to industry. The for
use of the day is usually at day break,
man who rises at the dawn of day, may enjoy a pleat
ure that is denied to a slumberer. It is the best time
for exercise. The birds gayly carol, to welcome
that ream bethat the day is usually at day break. cence than the Falls of Niagara or Montmore ountains, that country west sea and land to behold these terrestrial objects, will be sea and land to behold these terrestrial objects. Sir, at this perhaps they never saw the rising sun in its above traversing splendor, the sublimest spectacle in creation.

M I O N ? S



PUBLISHED BY SOLOMON SIAS, FOR THE NEW-ENGLAND AND MAINE CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.....B. BADGER, EDITOR.

ol. IV.

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MISCELLANY.

FROM THE W. LEVAN METHODIST MAGAZINE MEMOIR OF MR. JOHN KIDGER, Of Belton, Leicestershire.

ictions continued about eight or nine days; and is frequently spoken of under the idea of a sun: it is he 27th of December, he and twelve or fourteen especially upon his church that he shines; and all the ers, at the same prayer-meeting, were enabled to leve in Jesus Christ, and to rejoice in the pardon-live near to him."

fore his removal to this city he enjoyed much of id, and, I believe, walked before him in simplicity duprightness; yet he had not acquired a very extended the end of his life. sive and accurate knowledge of Christian doctrine, t at his father's, he entered into conversation with and the sick. eral of his old friends on that subject. His pions In August, 1820, he was married to Miss Burton

My dear John,-Since you returned to Lichfield,

ect a single circumstance of your whole life that been forgotten on Saturday night. shire! I believe, in those days it was your only receive good and to do good: but the spirit in world, you last came was very different; your aim apto me, and to others, to make proselytes to a make people either more holy or more happy. coatend about opinions as if they were your Savbut were you as orthodox as the greatest divine nore humble, holy, and happy? Has it created Does the reflection that mankind in generhastening to endless ruin, affect you more now perishing world more than formerly? Do you be your duty, more than usual, to visit the Do you pray more in private, fore in public? Are you more watchful, more tual, in your conversation? If your new opin-have produced these blessed effects, hold them

want you, my dear John, and myself likewise, t possessed of that faith which works by love, and the heart; a faith that will secure our justifion with God, and be productive of such works as astify us in the sight of men.

o not say that it is our ignorance that prevents believing as you do. Detest the thought 'that ect a person who spoke at one of our love-feasts sed God that though he could not say he grew ore, yet he could say he grew in knowledge. The acher justly replied, 'Brother, that is the experidevils: they grow in knowledge, but to love

or Christ's sake, John, be watchful: examine self whether you be in the faith. God, I fear, has ewhat against you. I am afraid you are falling a God. O that I may be mistaken! I had rathlow you to your grave than that you should be an apostate. I would rather see you working postate. I would rather see you working it laborious employment, and reduced to the degree of poverty, and yet living in the enjoy-of real religion, than see you in the most proscircumstances, and destitute of the life of God

cross, take it up. Conduct yourself in a becom-namer before all men; let your words be few; me!

think much, read much, pray much. Let your principal book be the book of God. Desire to know its contents, not that you may be able to cavil about par-ticular tenets; but in order that your judgment may be informed and your mind renewed. Do not treat sacred things in a light and trifling manner. The Bi-ble contains a revelation of the mind of God to man: —do not hastily make up your mind about peculiar tenets, against which some of the most holy men now living have raised their voice. Do not lightly estcem the preachers of God's word. I should be very much grieved to hear you say any thing disrespectful of them. Oh! John—I should consider it the greatest nodist connexion are authorized to act as Agents, in honor to have a son that lived and died a Methodist

"I am of opinion that those, in general, who are g the annes and residences of subscribers, and the for so much refinement in religion, content themselves with the form of it, and leave the power and spirit of it for the enjoyment of others.

"I conclude by praying that God will bless and o the Editor: and all letters on business should be ad-based to the Publisher.

WILLIAM KIDGER.

"Cole-orton, July 24, 1815." This letter produced the most happy effects. From this period John acquired a love of reading, and began to think closely on what he read and heard. Alunling to this period, he says, in a letter to a friend, "My mind was roused from its natural dormancy Before this period I was in the habit of believing all I read and heard, without examination: but then I met with persons who overturned all my received opinions. By this means I saw the necessity of thinking for myself." Having abandoned the erroneous opinions he had entertained, and received a fresh baptism of the John Kidger, eldest son of Mr. William and Holy Spirit, he believed it to be his duty to preach beth Kidger, was born at Griffydam, in the Ash- the gospel; and he was admated on the plan, as a loe-la-Zouch circuit, June 7th, 1795. Educated cal preacher. His talents were respectable; and he estrictest principles of Christianity, he was predefrom the grosser follies of the age, but did not embrace the salvation of the gospel until he was seventeen years old. At a prayer-meeting he the pulpit was peculiarly solemn: for it was his anxtruly awakened, made to feel his wretched con- jous wish to reach the consciences of his hearers. n as a sinner, and began to cry to God for mercy. His views of the sacred function will appear in his amiable mother, not knowing of the anguish of own words:--"1 feel, (says he,) that a preacher of the amanie mother, not allowing the abso-nind, conversed with him concerning the abso-necessity of a change of heart. He was so deep-his own experience on the subject of personal godliessed with this conversation, and so powerfully ness, he can but feebly enforce the truths upon which ted, that he retired to an out-building to give vent he expatiates. A person may have some idea of the celings of his soul, and cried with the publi- warmth of a climate by ascertaining the latitude in "God be merciful to me a sinner." It was in small of the can give the best description of the can give the best description of it who has felt its warmth in his own person. Christ

mercy of God.
A short period after his conversion, he was removto a situation, as agent in a colliery, near Alfreton, Derbyshire. His religious and moral worth was himself in readiness for the various examinations Many of the preachers who knew our young friend a discovered, and he was appointed to be the lead- through which the preachers have to pass, prior to ministry: but he was preventat a class.

In the spring of 1815 he was called to leave his beed by his revered father; whose chief objection was their entering into the ed friends in Derbyshire, to reside at Lichfield. a fear lest he should run before he was sent of God.

After residing at Lichfield two or three years, he was therefore less capable of encountering the returned to his father's house, where he continued till hisms of those who wrest the Scriptures to their March, 1820, when he entered into business for himn serious injury. Being occasionally in company ha person who lowered the standard of Christian a short distance from Colorator. The ities are the standard of erson who lowered the standard of Christian a short distance from Cole-orton. The itinerant and was attacked on the subject of assurance; local preachers were hospitably entertained at his at length embraced the notion that a man may be house: he was a liberal supporter of the cause of Christ in that neighborhood, and a great friend to the poor

sensible father saw with grief that the new views daughter of Mr. James Burton, of Swannington. He ich his son had imbibed retarded his progress in ty, and injured his usefulness in the church. His much propriety as to gain the confidence and esteem they resolutely refused. On one occasion, John was closely pressed on the Sabbath day for an article in e re-considered the conversation we had when his shop, when it was said that it would be wanted were at Cole-orton, and I assure you that I do not very early on the Monday morning, and that it had He replied that he given me so much pain of mind. How very dif-nt were your visits when you came to see us from Sabbath; but that, sooner than transact business on the Lord's day, he would lose all that he had in the

The career of this excellent young man was but to me, and to others, to make proselytes to a short. He attended a missionary meeting at the pinions which could not have the least tenden-Griffydam chapel, on April 20, 1825, when he was called upon to second a resolution on a subject very congenial with the ardor of his soul—the general outpouring of the Holy Spirit on all Christian missions.

ever lived, without holiness you would be eternalbit. I would ask you, John, as in the presence of
What has your new creed done for each of the subject with considerable fervor.

I was present on the occasion, and witnessed with de-That has your new creed done for you? Are light the glow of pious feeling in my friend. On remore humble, holy, and happy? Has it created turning home from this meeting, he felt some symptoms of ill health; and on the next day he was seized to be reflection that marking investigation. when you first received Christ? Do you mourn medicine; and after nine days of severe affliction, we

but if the contrary, (which I am sure is the a blessing to many souls in Belton and its vicinity, and frankly acknowledge it to the Lord, and amend I believe felt the force of the apostolic caution, "Giving no offence in any thing, that the ministry be not blamed." He remarked on his deathbed, that he frequently had been invited by travellers to accompany them to the inn, and spend an hour; and though there might have been no harm in this, yet he had invariably refused, because, he added, he thought it best to

abstain from all appearance of evil." As he lived to Christ, so in Christ he died. In one are the man, and wisdom will die with you. I of his last letters to his sister, after exhorting her to strong confidence in God, assuring her that "they who trust in him shall be as Mount Zion, which cannot be moved," he said, "I still feel my greatest pleasure in working for the good of souls. The words of the poet are the language of my heart:

"Happy, if with my latest breath,
I may but gasp his name!
Preach him to all and cry in death,
Behold! behold the Lamb!"

His desire was granted, and he now rests from his

An infidel gentleman of reat wealth in the town of straightway." Selkirk, (Scotland,) made the following observation to a minister of the gospel; I do not know how it is, but poor old Janet, (meaning a poor old woman who lived one in a cottage upon his estate,) has actually now index more happiness in her religion than I have in all my possessions. If her religion be a dream—it is a very pleasant dream. And if it be a reality—he added after pleasant dream. And if it be a reality—he added after a deep pause in great agitation—what will become of a deep pause, in great agitation-what will become of phesied."

PCR ZION'S HERALD. ON THE OBLIGATION OF CHRISTIAN BAPTISM. A Dialogue between Baptizo and Mergo.

Baptizo. Good morang, brother Mergo, I am glad Mergo. Good morning, sir. I came to see if you would converse a whileon the subject of baptism; for my mind has been variously and sometimes painfully

exercised about it.

Bap. O yes, with all freedom. But what is it that your mind is chiefly exercised with respecting

Mer. Whether I ought to be baptized. Bap. Were yo. Mer. No, sir. Were you not laptized in your infancy?

Bap. Do you believe the Lord Jesus Christ? Bap. Brother Mergo this is an important subject.

And before I could baptze you, or pronounce you to be (in my judgment,) a a subject for baptism, I must Mer. I wish you to be as particular and close as you

Ran. Do you renounce be devil and all his work

the vain pomp and glory of the world, with all cove-tous desires of the same, and the carnal desires of the flesh, so that you will not follow or be led by Mer. I renounce them al.

Bap. Do you believe inGod the Father Almighty. Maker of heaven and eath, and in Jesus Christ his only Son, our Lord? Andthat He was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary; that He suffered under Pontius Pilite, was crucified, dead, and buried; that He arose agan the third day; that He ascended into heaven, and sitteth at the right hand of God the Father Almighty, and from thence shall come again at the end of the wold, to judge the quick and the dead? And do you beleve in the Holy Ghost, the Holy Catholic Church; tle communion of saints; the remission of sins; the resurrection of the body, and ev-Mer. All this I steadfastly believe.

Bap. Are you determined obediently to keep God's holy will and commandments, and to walk in the same all the days of your life? Mer. I am determined so to do, the Lord being my

Bap. Do you believe in Christ as being only a map, an angel, or that he is truly and properly God?

Mer. That He is truly and properly God;* as well
as that He took upon him not the nature of angels, but

the seed of Abraham. Bap. With these views and feelings, I think you are

a proper subject of baptism. Do you desire to be bap-tized in the faith you have professed? Mer. I should, were it not for some objections.

Bap. What objections?

Mer. 1. I do not see the obligation of baptism as any do. 2. I do not feel it impressed on my mind. 3. I am not worthy of the ordinance. 4. I am afraid I should not live up to my profession, if I were baptized. Bap. I will consider your objections in the order in which you have stated them. First, you say, 'you do not see the obligation of baptism as many do. In reply to this, I will observe, that, whatever is commanded by Christ, and practised by the apostles and the primitiv church, is obligatory on us, if the command is not repealed: baptism was so commanded and practised, and the command has not been repealed; therefore baptism is obligatory on us. Baptism was commanded by Christ, Go ve. therefore, says Christ, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Matt. xxviii. 19. The apostles, and their successors in the ministry, are here as much commanded so baptize as they are to preach the gospel; and if it is the duty of Christ's mintized. In the verse following that we have just quoted, ty, and injured his usefulness in the church. His well yearned over his son, now fallen in some measured yearned over his son, now fallen in some measured to him the grace he had once received; and he adsended to him the following admonitory letter, which rendered, by the blessing of God, a means of John's rendered, by the blessing of God, a means of John's rendered, by the blessing of God, a means of John's rendered, by the blessing of God, a means of John's rendered by the some that the church of the same transfer of the confidence and esteem of those with whom they transacted business. They were not to the day of the world, and though frequently pressed by some of the sabbath; and though frequently pressed by some of the sabbath and the sa Under this view of the subject, it appears that all Christians are to be baptized. The apostles understood their commission in this way, and the first Christians saw the obligation of baptism on them: for proof of this, we need only refer to the Acts of the Apostles. Chapter ii. and verse 39. We find the apostle Peter preaching on the day of Pentecost, and saying, Repent, and b baptized, every one of you, in the name of Jesus Christ. And verse 41 it says: Then they that gladly received his word were baptized, the number of whom was no less than 'about three thousand souls.' This wonderful reformation was at Jerusalem. But another occurred at Samaria, some time after, through the instrumental ity of the evangelist Philip. Acts viii. 12. it says, When they believed Philip; preaching the things concerning the kingdom of God, and the name of Jesus Christ, THEY WERE BAPTIZED, both men and women. when Paul was converted, he immediately received modicine; and after nine days of severe affliction, we departed this life in the triumph of faith. He died April 30, 1825, aged 29 years.

From the whole, it appears our young friend lived to Christ. In all things he walked circumspectly, laboring "to have always a conscience void of offence towards God and towards man." He had been made a blessing to many souls in Belton and its vicinity, and lig no offence. manded them to be baptized in the name of the Lord.

> verted to Christianity, she and her household were bap-The account of the jailor at Philippi also proves that Christians were baptized by the apostle immediately upon their profession of faith in Christ. The jailor said to Paul and Silas. (See Acts xvi. 30—33.)— "Sirs, what must I do to be saved?" "And they said, Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house. And they spake unto him the word of the Lord, and to all that were in his house.— And he took them the same hour of the night, and wash ed their stripes; and was baptized, he and all his

Acts xvi. 14, 15. "A certain woman named Lydia,

eller of purple, of the city of Thyatira, which worship

ped God, heard us: whose heart the Lord opened, tha

the attended unto the things which were spoken of

Paul. And when she was baptized, and her household

she besought us, saying, If ye have judged me to be faithful to the Lord, come into my house, and abide

there." Here we see that as soon as Lydia was con

The believers at Ephesus, (mentioned Acts xix. 1-The believers at Epiesus, (mentioned Acts xix. 1—7.) although they had received John's baptism of repentance, when Paul asked if they had received the Holy Ghost since they believed, were immediately "baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus. And when Paul had laid his hands upon them, the Holy Ghost came on them; and they spake with tongues and pro-

church there were great contentions: some said, "I after the institution of the sabbath. Although this church there were great contentions: some said, "I after the institution of the sabbath. Although this am of Paul;" others, "I am of Cephas, Apollos, or Christ." Probably they cried up the one who had been the instrument of their conversion, and who had baptized them, and undervalued all others. And as the principal work of a minister is to preach, by precept and example, Paul was glad that he had baptized no week rather than the last.

Then this day men was to exceed for the sabbath. Although this am of the commencement of creation, it was, properly speaking, the first day of the entire than the last. The considered the sabbath as the first day of the week rather than the last. and example. Paul was glad that he had baptized no more of the Corinthians, lest any should say he had baptized in his own name, and thus seem to make him accessory to their unholy divisions. But the apostle had already baptized Crispus, Gaius, and the household of Stephanus, at Corinth; and we have no evidence that the did not having in other these accessions. The corinth worship in the greature which were due only to the creature which were due only to the creature. he did not baptize in other places, as well as in Corinth, after writing this epistle, and their contention had ceased. See 1 Cor. i. 11-17.

The case of the Ethiopian cunuch also proves that baptism was administered immediately on a profession of faith in Christ. Acts viii. 35—38. "Then Philip of the mame of Sunday was early given to the first day of the work." opened his mouth, and began at the same scripture, and preached unto him Jesus. And as they went on their way, they came unto a certain water, and the entheir way, they came unto a certain water, and the embedding said: See, here is water; what doth hinder me to be baptized? And Philip said, if thou believes with all thine heart, thou mayest. And he answered and said, I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God. And he commanded the chariot to stand still: and they went and two years after the flood; and, of course lived to down both into the water, both Philip and the eunuch; be cotemporary with Abram. In the families of the

This command has never been repealed, and is, therefore, in full force and binding on all Christians. Ectel list actions are also that baptism has ever reduced to a state of abject slavery, no longer awed been continued in the church, from the days of the apostles down to the present time; and although the Quakers reject the ordinance, they have never been able to prove that Christ did not command it, that the apostles, and the primitive church did not practise it, or that the command has ever been repealed. Moreover, the nature and design of the ordinance, being to seal the gospel covenant and signify the inward state of the candidate, proves there is as much need of baptism when it was first instituted. And now, Mergo, say, if correctness of this remark. ou can, it is not obligatory on Christians to be baptiz-

Mer. I confess there is a weight in your arguments which has completely destroyed my first objection. Bap. Your second objection, that you do not FEEL command of Christ. Your objection only tells how you feel; but Christ tells you what you are to do. Now un-less your feelings are of more authority than Christ's whose ancestors the promise of the Messiah had been word, you must do as Christ commands you, whatever particularly made. A people through whose posterity your feelings are. After Christ has commanded you to these promises were to be fulfilled. But this people be baptized, do you expect a new revelation about it? were in a state of vassalage in Egypt. With them or are you contented to follow the Bible? If an angel from heaven were to bring another gospel, he would be ritual worship were become almost extinct. This accursed. He that trusteth to his own heart is a fool.

Are you sure that you always feel right? that your must be revived among them. A new and important pride? Do you never feel unbelief, or lukewarmness? proper that new institutions should be established to If so, then your feelings are a poor guide. You had better follow a burning vapar called, Jack-with-a-lan-bath, a day of rest—a day that was calculated to rethern. "Believe not every specit." Try the spirit mind them throughout all their generations of that rest by the written word of God; let every thing bow to which God had given them from all their toils and sufthat. And when your feelings are in unison with God's ferings in the house of bondage.

Although the institution of a day of rest was no new written word, then they are right; but God's word is

mercies of God. On this principle you cannot receive neying from Elim to the wilderness of Sin on the 15th worr daily food, nor breathe the air, nor walk the earth; for you are, properly speaking, worthy of none of these, nor of any other of the mercies of God. Are you worthy to pray? to hear or read the word? Are you, in the 7th verse we hear Moses promising them that on the morrow they shall see the glory of the Lord, for the Lord, for the morrow they shall see the glory of the Lord, for the morrow they yourself, or shall you ever be, worthy of everlasting life? You must answer in the negative. On what ground, then, dare you pray, or hear, or read?

Bup. For the same reason you are to be baptized. But on what ground do you hope to be saved hereafter?

appears to have happened on the 15th day of the month, and on the 16th day the manna began to fall,

Bup. By the same grace strengthening you, you are to keep the commandments: to be baptized is day of the month, and the manna commenced falling

Mer. I acknowledge, Baptizo, my third objection is

Bap. Your fourth is no better. If a fear that you shall not live up to your profession when you are bap-tized, is a good reason why you should not be baptized, the same reason will hold equally good against your praying, or forming good resolutions. But you have prayed, and you have resolved to serve God; you have set out in the way to heaven, you have chosen God for your portion, and have tasted his pardoning fove; and lawful. now wo unto you if you ever are at ease in Zion. If baptism would lay you under greater obligatio serve God, it would also make you more watchful by making you feel greater obligations. But baptism is not a discretionary thing, merely, which you may do or not do, with equal propriety, but it is binding on you; and if you will not do this duty for fear of backsliding after it, you sin now for fear of sinning by and by; which is as inconsistent as for a man to burn his house down for fear it should take fire accidentally.

ASHBURNHAM. * See Coke's Sermon on the Godhead of Christ; also Hed-

FOR ZION'S HERALD. THE MORAL OBLIGATION TO OBSERVE THE CHRISTIAN' SABBATH.

Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. Exop. xx. 8.

It has been a question with many serious Christians whether we are under obligation to keep the first day of the week as a sabbath holy unto the Lord, any otherwise than as it is enjoined by the law of our land. It has been argued that the divine command to keep holy the sabbath alluded to the seventh day of the week rather than the first, and therefore if we are under obligation to keep any day holy it is the seventh day of the week. It is hoped the following observations will throw some light on this question.

came the object of religious worship : and this wor-

patriarchs the worship of the true God was continued Brother Mergo, I have now proved to you from the scriptures, that Christ commanded water baptism, and that His apostles and first ministers administered the ordinance immediately on a profession of faith in Christ. by the presence and example of those venerable sons of Jacob, would in the space of four hundred years grossly depart from the religion of their ancestors. The observance of the sabbath would not be adhered to with so much strictness as formerly; and they were not so tenacious of the worship of the only true God. Their not knowing what to do with a certain man whom they found gathering sticks on the sabbath. when in the wilderness, and their readiness to worship now, and will be to the end of the world, as there was the golden calf which Aaron set up, are proofs of the

Thus it appears that the creation sabbath was instituted to commemorate the great work of creation. And it appears also that for more than two thousand years it was, in a greater or less degree, regarded in eelings cannot err? Do you never feel anger, lust, or era in time must now commence, and it appears highly

thing, yet its being kept on the seventh day of the Mer. But must we never expect any impression to week justead of the first, was certainly new. But the direct us in our duty?

Bap. We should never wait for such an impression when our duty is clear and plain without it. Baptism is a plain duty, commanded by Christ, and we cannot observed by them from all the other nations on the face same God that ordained the first day of the week as a innocently break his command,

Mer. I must acknowledge I have erred in not taking of the earth. And thus preserve in view of all the distinguish them from all the other nations on the face the inspired scriptures, rather than my feelings for a surrounding nations a monument of God's gracious promise to give his Son to be the Saviour of the

that he would give them to eat. They were also told that this manna which should be given them should Mer. Because Christ has commanded all these continue to fall zix days, but that on the seventh it should not fall. Now the journeying and marmuring and fell six days in succession; but on the seventh it ceased to fall. Now if they murmured on the 15th on the 16th, then the day on which it ceased to fall would be the 22d day of the month. Therefore the 22d day of the second month was the first Jewish sabbath; for if there had been a sabbath before this it must have been the seventh day before, and of course it must have fallen on the 15th day of the month. But when we come to examine we find that on the 15th day they were journeying from Elim to the wilderness of Sin, and it could not therefore have been the sabbath, because on that day this would have been un-

It is therefore evident that the Jewish sabbath took its rise on this occasion, that it was kept for the first time on the 7th day from the commencement of the falling of the manna, and on a different day from the creation sabbath. From this it will appear that the creation sabbath fell on the 16th day of the second month, and therefore it was not unlawful for the israelites to journey on the 15th day, inasmuch as that creation sabbath. day was neither the Jewish nor the And could the fact be ascertained, I doubt not it would appear that the heathen idolaters worshiped the sun and their various images not on the same day of the week as the Israelites worshiped the true God. but the day following, viz. the first day of the week the seventh day from creation, which had been known by the name of Sunday; and the very day on which the Christian sabbath at length fell. If this were the case, it certaily affords no small proof of the change of the day with respect to the Jewish sabbath.

On the 22d day of the second month after the children of Israel departed out of Egypt began the first sabbath peculiar to the Jewish dispensation, and every seventh day from this was to be observed by the Iselites as a holy day throughout all their generation On this day they were to cease from all work, both they and their servants and their cattle. On this day they were to worship the Lord their God, who brought them out of the land of Egypt and out of the house of

But when four thousand years from the time of cre-"baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus. And when land had laid his hands upon them, the Holy Ghost came on them; and they spake with tongues and prophesied."

This phesied."

God instituted the first sabbath at the close of creation in six tion. Having finished the work of creation in six tion. Having finished the work of creation in six tion. Having finished the work of creation in six tion. Having finished the work of creation in six tion. Having finished the work of creation in six tion. This labor, there days, on the seventh be rested from all his labor, there all the promises respecting the Messiah, and shadows that had for so many ages pointed to the Saviour of the world, were to be fulfilled, God sent his was the seventh day from the time God began the work. Saviour of the world, were to be fulfilled, God sent his saviour of the world, were to be fulfilled. God sent his saviour of the world, were to be fulfilled. God sent his saviour of the world, were to be fulfilled. God sent his saviour of the world, were to be fulfilled. God sent his saviour of the world, were to be fulfilled. God sent his saviour of the world, were to be fulfilled. God sent his saviour of the world, were to be fulfilled. God sent his saviour of the world, were to be fulfilled. God sent his saviour of the world, were to be fulfilled. God sent his saviour of the world, were to be fulfilled. God sent his saviour of the world, were to be fulfilled. God sent his saviour of the world, were to be fulfilled. God sent his saviour of the world, were to be fulfilled. God sent his saviour of the world, were to be fulfilled. God sent his saviour of the world, were to be fulfilled. God sent his saviour of the world, were to be fulfilled. God sent his saviour of the world, were to be fulfilled. God sent his saviour of the world saviour of t

clared himself the Lord of the sabbath. He took away the hand-writing of ordinances which had been given to the Israelites. He finished the great work of re-demption, entered the territories of death, conquered the king of terrors in his own dominions, and arose the third day from the dead. This resurrection from the dead happened the first day after the Jewish sabbath. He had finished his sufferings and the work of atonement, and now arose to enter into his rest. This work which he had finished was the deliverance of mankind from the curse and slavery of sin. A work much greater than the deliverance of the Israelites from Egyptian bondage, and could only be compared to the stupendous work of creation itself. It was therefore proper that a day should be set apart to commemo rate so great an event; and as it would be inconvenient that days of rest should be multiplied to a greater number than one in seven, it was so contrived that it fell on that very day which God had originally set apart as a sabbath. By this he showed that the whole Mosaic economy was to be abrogated-that the sabbath was now to revert back to its original order, and the first day of the week was to be observed as a holy sabbath throughout all ages of the Christian church.

In this light it is evident the apostles and first Christians viewed the first day of the week, viz. as a sabbath on which men should abstain from all servile labor and assemble for the worship of God; for we have several intimations that on the first day of the week they did thus assemble. And we have no account of such assembling on any other day.

Now it is not pretended that the apostles gave any precept to change the sabbath from the seventh day to the first. Such a precept would set the matter at rest at once with every man who believes in the inspi-ration of the apostles. But must we not believe the apostles were as much inspired in their conduct as in their precents? If therefore these inspired men unimly observed the day on which Christ arose from the dead as a holy sabbath, if in this they acted

one of the speakers at a meeting of the Utica Auxiliary Tract Society. The whole speech was peculiarly ani-mated and impressive; but when the meeting were told that a wicked law student in the state of New York, was converted from the error of his ways, by the perusal of one little tract—that he closed his law books and exchanged his pursuit for that of the ministry, and intimated that the speaker himself was the individual alluded to—an impulse was given to the feel-ings of those that heard him, which will not soon be

But Utica has seen other evidence of the utility of tracts. As two gentlemen were walking together, a few days ago, in a neglected part of the village, on some errand of mercy, they met with a poor woman, who, to all human appearance, had been brought into the liberty of the gospel, through the instrumentality of a tract which had lalely been put into her hands by a

London Merchant Seamen's Bible Society .- At the them; but having received the gospel of Christ, eighth anniversary of this Association, in April last, Lord Exmouth, of the navy, presided, and spoke in fa-vor of the object for which it had been established. In reply to an objection, frequently urged, that when a sailor became religious he was unfitted for the per-Britain, he would fearlessly assert, that the best and appointed for long before the hour appointed for bemost honest men were those who were most religiously ginning, not more than two-thirds of the people could

The utility of such institutions as that which now called them together, was evinced by the progressive improvement which had taken place during the last

The Society's Report stated, that the number of Bibles and Testamen; sold or distributed during the past, considerably exceeded that of preceding years, and that sailors were more willing to receive the scriptures

the Missionary's apartment; but is already small, there being in the neighborhood that number in Society, and many more wishful to hear the word of God. The place, however, may be enlarged at a very triffing expense, earth.' In the Presbyteries of Elizabethtown, Newthat sailors were more willing to receive the scriptures than they had formerly been. The total number issued and as there is no debt upon it, this project may very and as there is no debt upon it, this project may very and as there is no debt upon it, this project may very and as there is no debt upon it, this project may very and as there is no debt upon it, this project may very and as there is no debt upon it, this project may very and as there is no debt upon it, this project may very and as there is no debt upon it, this project may very and as there is no debt upon it, this project may very and as there is no debt upon it, this project may very and as there is no debt upon it, this project may very and as there is no debt upon it, this project may very and as there is no debt upon it, this project may very and as there is no debt upon it, this project may very and as there is no debt upon it, this project may very and as there is no debt upon it, this project may very and as there is no debt upon it, this project may very and as there is no debt upon it, this project may very and as there is no debt upon it, this project may very and as there is no debt upon it. Bibles, 10,430, and Testaments, 11,360. being nearly

enterprise in which he had lately been employed, he said he always found those who had the fear of God hefore them to be the bravest and best men. During the long and dreary winter which he had passed in the long and dreary winter which he had passed in the rest was excited, and liberated northern regions, schools were established on board the ships, and the system of education was not confined out for Spanish-Town, accompanied by Mr. Ratcliffe, "In the Synod of New York, the Lord has been of the Rev. Mr. Powers. In Orford there is a considerable in the system of the Rev. Mr. Powers. In Orford there is a considerable in the system of the Rev. Mr. Powers. In Orford there is a considerable in the system of the Rev. Mr. Powers. In Orford there is a considerable in the system of the Rev. Mr. Powers. In Orford there is a considerable in the system of the Rev. Mr. Powers. In Orford there is a considerable in the system of the Rev. Mr. Powers. In Orford there is a considerable in the system of the system of the Rev. Mr. Powers. In Orford there is a considerable in the system of the Rev. Mr. Powers. In Orford there is a considerable in the system of the Rev. Mr. Powers. In Orford there is a considerable in the system of the Rev. Mr. Powers. In Orford there is a considerable in the system of the Rev. Mr. Powers. In Orford there is a considerable in the system of the Rev. Mr. Powers. merely to instruction in reading and writing, but to
the religious improvement of the men; and its salutatry effects were observable in their conduct whenever
to be named. The religious improvement to the men; and its salutatry effects were observable in their conduct whenever
to be named. Large additions have been made to
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the religious improvement of the men; and the work is
the religious improvement of the men; and the work is
the religious improvement of the men; and the work is
the religious improvement of the men; an occasion presented. The gallant captain solemnly protested, that wherever any enterprise of difficulty was formed was to be attempted, be had always selected men who were remarkable for their attention to religious duties, were remarkable for their attention of redeeming the remarkable for the remarkable for their attention of redeeming the remarkable for the remarkable for the remarkable for their attention of redeeming the remarkable for the remarkable occasion presented. The gallant captain solemnly pectation of great good. and in no one instance had he occasion to courage or their perseverance. Were he to be employed in a similar undertaking again, he would, if possi-ble, have no man on the expedition that had not a proper feeling of religion .- Rel. Chronicle.

The Episcopal Missionary Society of Massachusetts tenances supplied the place of covering to the roof, enlarged and extended operations of the Society. These resolutions were accompanied by speeches from several gentlemen of the clergy, in which the increase of Episcopal churches was noticed as a ground of enscouragement, and some causes were mentioned why their increase had not been greater. It was said, that the constitution of their church, unlike other depondent of the constitution of their church, unlike other depondent of the roof, which were sad or enlivened, according to the roof, which were sad or enlivened, according to the subject of the speaker. Mr. S. Rogers, in addressing the meeting, observed, that the missionary cause ought to be supported by the people of Grateful-Hill, as to that cause they owed their very all; being miserable, ragged, and without hope, before missionaries came among them; but since these men had come, they were happen ominations, laymen could do but little for the advancement of religion, and that the clergy must take vancement of religion, and that the clergy must take then said, "Grateful-Hill Society, who sent these servants of God to us? We did not collect money, and send to England for them; no, but they were sent by have been roused; distracted churches have united in the lead. Amongst the latter, it was necessary that there should be more concert in missionary labors, and a more intimate and affectionate intercourse, before their church could greatly extend its influence. The necessity of more vigorous exertion was urged by various motives. Zeal in the cause of Missions was fareable to the increment of personal piets, and reination had ever augmented its numbers, or increased about 1.5, and the sum of 1.40 was infinediately enterits individual prosperity, unless it had entered with a clively interest, into the grand work of spreading abroad the gospel. Our efforts were not to be limited to our own little circle. "It had been well affirmed, in the control of the chapel. I am fully convinced that Missionary Meetings in this country ten of whose congregations have, during the past year,

dle of 1824 up to the latest dates, in a visitation of the Courier of the 16th of July, thus speaks in reference 25th.—Our late Missionary Meeting at Stoney-Hill, hold Christian corresponde has excited in this community an interest far surpassed to gladden our hearts.

FROM THE WESLEYAN MISSIONARY NOTICES. JAMAICA. Extract from the Journal of Mr. Young, Stoney-Hill, St. Andrew.

evidences of their sincere conversion to God; and al-though our very excellent discipline has been regular-

of cane waving in the breeze, as well as with beautiful pions effusions. An unusua attention among to the place where prayer is wont to be made." As deemer.

attention was suddenly arrested by the voice of melothe tune was one which had been taught in our chapel. of universal righteousness"-Reg. I now traced the sound to a hut in the cleft of a rock, which had been built by our members in his Majesty's 77th regiment, for religious purposes, and in which they were now met to worship God. Whilst many pleasing thoughts crowded upon me, I heard singing in

Sabbath. The morning being very wet, I hardly ex- he will return, and become their stated pastor.—Pitts- sity of interest pervaded the minds of all. formance of his duty, this experienced officer stated, Sabbath. The morning being very wet, I hardly exthat, from his long connexion with the navy of Great pected a congregation, but in this I was pleasingly dising, not more than two-thirds of the people could find accommodation. Several proprietors were present. who expressed their great pleasure in seeing this additional place of worship in the parish. The building is wattled and plastered, has a thatched roof, and terraced floor. It accommodates nearly 200 persons, with the Missionary's apartment; but is already small, there

five times greater than had been expected.

On the motion for adopting the report, Capt Parry, the distinguished Arctic Navigator, made an address, which was received with enthusiasm. In the difficult which was received with enthusiasm. In the difficult in superior in every respect, and the latter much more for inquiry, to manifest an anxious concern for their less than 450 per ons in Elizabethtown, and in some other places, is still going forward with great power. Not less than 450 per ons in Elizabethtown, and in some other places, is still going forward with great power. Not less than 450 per ons in Elizabethtown, and in some other places, is still going forward with great power. Not less than 450 per ons in Elizabethtown, and in some other places, is still going forward with great power. Not less than 450 per ons in Elizabethtown, and in some other places, is still going forward with great power. Not less than 450 per ons in Elizabethtown, and in some other places, is still going forward with great power. Not less than 450 per ons in Elizabethtown, and in some other places, is still going forward with great power. Not less than 450 per ons in Elizabethtown, and in some other places, is still going forward with great power. Not less than 450 per ons in Elizabethtown, and in some other places, is still going forward with great power. Not less than 450 per ons in Elizabethtown, and in some other places, is still going forward with great power. Not less than 450 per ons in Elizabethtown, and in some other places, is still going forward with great power. Not less than 450 per ons in Elizabethtown, and in some other places, is still going forward with great power. Not less than 450 per ons in Elizabethtown, and in some other places, is still going forward with great power. Not less than 450 per ons in Elizabethtown, and in some other places, is still going forward with great power. Not less than 450 per ons in Elizabethtown, and in some other places, is still going forward with great power. Not less than 450 per Ann's after having been from home eight days. On the many others. The revival in Elizabethte

ing was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Binning and Barry; as also by Mr. S. Rogers and others. The made in the Synod of Albany. In the Presbyteries of more and more encouraging. In Hebron some are chapel was so much crowded, that several were prevented from getting in; but many of the negroes being most desirous of hearing, climbed up the roof, which being under repair, afforded them several peepwhere the property of the Lord been revealed, to the joy of his friends, and confusion of his foes. In Lyndeborough a powerful revival prevails in Rev. Mr. Merrill's society. In Troy the revival progresses, and in Keene the prospects continue favorable.—N. H. Repository. The Episcopal Missionary Society of Massachusetts hold its annual meeting on Wednesday evening in St. Paul's Church. After the reading of the Report, several resolutions were passed, favorable to the more real resolutions were passed, favorable to the more tenances supplied the place of covering to the supplied the place of covering to the supplied to the supplied the place of covering to the supplied to the supplied the place of covering to the supplied to the supplied the place of covering to the supplied the supplied them several peepholes, through which they could see the speakers. The earthquake, souls have been arrested, overwhelmed, and shaken by this new creation; and the things which they could see the speakers. The earthquake, souls have been arrested, overwhelmed, and shaken by this new creation; and the things which they could see the speakers. The earthquake, souls have been arrested, overwhelmed, and shaken by this new creation; and the things which they could see the speakers. The earthquake, souls have been arrested, overwhelmed, and shaken by this new creation; and the things which they could see the speakers. The earthquake, souls have been arrested, overwhelmed, and shaken by this new creation; and the things which they could see the speakers. The earthquake, souls have been arrested, overwhelmed, and shaken by this new creation; and shaken by this new creation; and the things which they could see the speakers. worable to the improvement of personal piety, and religious character; and it was asserted that no denomhave been sent to us."

The collection amounted to
have filled the temple with hosannas to the Son of Dahave been sent to us."

The collection amounted to ination had ever augmented its numbers, or increased about 1.5, and the sum of 1.40 was immediately enterand splendidly proved, that the field is the world."—

Ch. Watchman.

Ty convinced that stressonary breetings in this country are of much importance, inasmuch as they not only secure a hearty co-operation with the Parent Society, In the Presbytery of Geneva, 500 were the last year DIOCESE OF INDIA.

obtain through any other medium, and which tends
the church, have been increased by the addition of
greatly to raise the tone of Christian feeling among
200 more.

REVIVALS.

SALEM, N. Y.

continued prosperity of religion in this circuit. It is true that we have not had such an increase of members this year as we had last, yet every passing week law. We are happy to have it in our power to state, that this year as we had last, yet every passing week leaves us with an accession to our numbers; and what is still of greater moment, many of those who joined us last the Holy Spirit appears, of late, to be shedding down lear in a state of great ignorance, now give scriptural his influence anew, and giving promise of a more covidences of their sincere conversion to God; and al-We are rejoiced also to hear that the cloud enforced, a few only have been put away, which, to of divine mercy which has fir some time been waterly enforced, a few only have been put away, which, to me, is a matter of pleasing disappointment, as I had calculated upon having many more to expel, the society being only in a state of infancy. The following area few extracts from my Journal:—

April 24th.—My study being in an elevated situation, commands a most delightful prospect of the surrounding country, which having a volcatic appearance, and heing intersecreed with natches of coffee and fields.

The Holy Spirit for a considerable time, and in country is a considerable time, and in country is a considerable time. rounding country, which having a volcaric appearance, and being interspersed with patches of coffee and fields out his Holy Spirit for a considerable time, and in cotrees peculiar to a trophical clime, presents, at any ple in the east part of the two commenced last fall, ne, an interesting object to the eye of the spectator. and continued to increase, gradually, until some time But to me it was peculiarly so this morning, while I in March last, during whichtime probably more than beheld the negroes with their clean white dresses, pour-ing down the sides of the different mountains from their darkness into the marvellou light of the gospel, and respective hamlets, or solitary cabins, and hastening made savingly acquainted with the glorious Re-

follows that the first day of the week is to be observed as a sabbath holy unto the Lord. And thus appears the moral obligation to observe the first day as a holy sabbath.

T. S.

Interesting Anecdote.—While we think of it, the Editor of the Register has availed himself of an interesting anecdote which was related a few days since by one of the sneakers at a meeting anecdote which was related a few days since by one of the sneakers at a meeting anecdote which was related a few days since by one of the sneakers at a meeting of the Utiles Anex.

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Interesting a necdote which was related a few days since by one of the sneakers at a meeting beld by the member of teach-have abjured their forms principles, and are uniting with Christian churche; Deists and skeptics who despised revelation, are found to the June 27th.—This evening I returned from Kingston, the sovereign grace of Gdt. All ages and conditions having been there on business. It was quite dark behave shared in this good and glorious work, although fore I reached the summit of Stoney-Hill, where I halt-ed for a few minutes to observe an electric cloud. My drops of the blessed shover. O may Christians be dious singing to the right; and on listening, I heard fervent in prayer, until the Lord rain upon us a rain

an opposite direction. The tune I soon recognised. It gregation of Springfield, mar the Ohio line. It conof prayer succeeded that of praise.

August 5th.—To-day, as I passed through a sugar-August 5th.—To-day, as I passed through a sugarplantation, my attention was caught by the voice of
melodious singing. On looking around to ascertain
from the ways of righteousness, was so smitten by the
perusal of a tract put into his hands by a little girl, a
few weeks since, as to build again the family altar, and
to begin immediately the work of reformation. How
many instances of a similar nature have taken place,
shall be known on that day when the secrets of all
hearts shall be revealed.—Western Recorder.

August 5th.—To-day, as I passed through a sugarplantation, my attention was caught by the voice of
melodious singing. On looking around to ascertain
melodious singing. On looking weeks, suddenty, burst forth with power and great
gliory.

This was the last of February, or the very first of
melodious around to ascertain
melodious around to ascertain
melodious around to ascer of the drunkard and the voice of revelry heard among numerously attended and very solemn.-We learn that 24 persons have been admitted to the communion

REVIVALS IN THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. The Narrative of the state of religion within the bounds of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, contains, amongst a mass of interesting detail, the following items of

October 13th.—This evening I returned from St. while unusual ingatherings of souls have given joy to Ann's after having been from home eight days. On the many others. The revival in Elizabethtown, and in four, and five, entertaining a lively hope in the Redeem

some churches, and an unusul awakening exists in a Lebanon several indulge a hope of an interest in

but give much information which our people could not added to the church, and in the Presbytery of Bath,

" From the associations, with which we as a body 25th.—Our late Missionary Meeting at Stoney-Hill, hold Christian correspondence, much has been receiv-

perintendence as Bishop."

perintendence as Bishop."

possible for her to give five-pence; but the old woman was not to be resisted; for she told the collector, that she intended to sit by the way-side, begging, until she had obtained "one five-pence."

prom the westeran missionally notices.

PROM THE WESTERAN NOTICES.

PROM THE WESTERAN NISSIONARY NOTICES. mation, there are hopeful appearances of a similar work. In the ten colleges of New England, among 1400 students, 500 are hopefully pious, and 200 belonging to Massachusetts, are in different stages of preparation for the ministry. All their benevolent societies are in a prosperous condition, and twenty-three towns in Massachusetts, and twenty in Maine, are at this time under the influence of revivals, in which are already numbered, according to the report of the delegates, more than 1200 converts. The seminary at Andover, is in a flourishing condition. Its ber of students is 122.

"From New Hampshire, we learn, that there is a revival of religion in Dartmouth College, in which, about 50 of the students have become hopeful subjects of grace; and in seven or eight towns in that state, the people are enjoying a refreshing from the presence of His requests were granted, more from the

"In Vermont, during the year 1825, we are informed, there were outpourings of the Spirit upon 22 towns, in which about 900, in the estimation of Christian charity, were introduced into the kingdom of Christ. At this time, there is said to be a great work of grace in 30 or 35 townships of that state, which is increa rapidly. Unusual numbers of the young are subjects of this work. And we here remark it as a favorable sign of the times that the grace of God, in nearly all the revivals which have been reported to the Assen bly, has so signally descended on the rising genera-tion. The special blessing of God, has unquestions they approached. I perceived that many of them come several miles. I threw open my window, and bade them welcome. Every countenance was cheerful, and many prayers were offered up to Almighty God for the preservation of myself and family. I went into the pullity and found the change crowded. bly rested on the means of instruction, used with the class, who had attended regularly, became a hopeful

clesiastical Convention on Thursday morning, June 8, Rev. President Tyler communicated the leading par-

In the fall of 1825, the people of God seemed quick-ened both in the village and college. A prayer meeting was established, which was kept up during the win-ter. On the last week of the winter vacation a day of fasting and prayer was appointed, which proved highly interesting, and which diffused a deep feeling through the church. On the return of the students, some of A Revival of Religion, n the autumn of last year, commenced in the congretation of Gravel Run, Crawford County, Pa. and about the same time in the constitution of a revival with them. The Theological Society met and appointed a committee to visit and converse particularly with their brethren on the momentous subwas sung by a company of negroes, met together to tinued during the winter, and issued in the hopeful particularly with their brethren on the momentous sub-administer consolation to a poor sick man. The voice conversion of a number of young persons and others more advanced in life. The Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, a zealous and indefatigable abover in the Lord's vinethe voice of yard, though of delicate health, was honored as the chief instrument of read to A. and the chief instrument of the chief instrument of read to A. and the chief instrument of the chief

hopeful conversion came to the knowledge of Christians almost every day, and on some days, three, four, 21st.—The house which I purchased at Red-Hills whom 15 were baptized previously to their admission newness of life. Though powerful, the work was re-21st.—The house which I purchased at Red-Hills whom 15 were baptized previously to their admission newness of life. Though powerful, the work was refor a chapel, having undergone the necessary alterations, I preached in it to-day for the first time on the tions, I preached in it to-day for the first time on the has gone to the east, and the people are hoping that wild or disorderly; but an awful solemnity and intengenerally, though deep and pungent, were short; in many instances continuing but one, two, or three days before the individuals obtained relief, and many of these came out remarkably clear, and enjoyed peace and comfort. Many who are quite young, a considera-bie number of whom where members of the Academy. were subjects of the revival: some of these, from 14 down to 10 years of age, give pleasing and very satis-

the inhabitants of the village somewnat more. But few

In New Hampshire the prospects are be co

more and more encouraging. In Hebron some are rejoicing in hope. In Lyndeborough a powerful revi-val prevails in Rev. Mr. Merrill's society. In Troy,

"ON EARTH PEACE-GOOD WILL TOWARDS MEN."



WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1826.

THE POWER OF THE GOSPEL.

We take much pleasure in adding the following to e numerous instances on record, in which the most profligate and abandoned sinners have been awed into reverence and "pricked to the heart," simply by an exhibition of the graces of the gospel in the lives of the humble followers of Jesus.

In the town of A-, in the state of New Hampendeavored to imitate their Lord and Master in acts of kindness to their fellow men. Their house was always open for the recention of the recent of the rece shire, there resided a pious lady and gentleman, who ways open for the reception of the poor and the destitute, and none were sent empty away. Qn a certain evening, they were visited by a person, who, by a long the number of convicts among them, about tends course of dissipation and idleness, had wasted his substance and reduced himself to beggary. Having been the denied admission at all the houses in the neighbor-Courier of the 16th of July, thus speaks in reference to his Lordship—"It is now more than twelve months since Bishop Heber left Calcutta; and though he has since been constantly engaged in personally visiting the principal stations under that Presidency and Bombay, he can scarcely be said to have as yet visited half of his immense diocese; for in addition to the Company's Territories, we learn that the Archdeacon of New South Wales and twenty-five Chaplains in that insupper was soon served up by his kind-hearted hostess, friends of colonizing the free people of colonizing the -after which the good man introduced family wor- northern states.

throne of grace was addressed. Though he requ permission only to sleep on the floor, he was into ed to an elegant apartment, and provided with fortable bed. These circumstances affected his and led him to reflect upon his past life, till he that though his substance had been wasted in his living, and all claims on the benevolence of his for were forfeited, yet his heavenly Father had not; doned him to the wretchedness of his deserta began sincerely to repent of his sins, and to in the forgiveness of Heaven. The next day he rea ed the privilege of being furnished with some en ment, and of staying a few days with the famile he might enjoy the benefit of religious insta benefiting his soul, than from any need of his sen While laboring in the field, his convictions of came so intense as to absorb all his powers cause him to cry out, in the bitterness of his God be merciful to be a sinner." In this extent he received the counsel and prayers of the pions ily, until he was enabled to rejoice in the lonprayer-hearing and sin-pardoning God .- " h morning sow thy seed, and in the evening not thy hand; for thou knowest not whether shall per, either this or that, or whether they both alike good." First Annual Report of the Board of Managen

has been handed to us for perusal. We were n at the anniversary meeting of this society, and, time, noticed the interesting character which the association for the holy purposes of benevolene ented, and remarked that this report was the rethe labors and personal researches of the society retary, whose untiring zeal in the department of anthropy has thrown new light around the perile and discouraging subject of prison reformation labors have been appreciated by the civil guardin this state, and gave occasion to an unanimous vote 500 copies of the report should be furnished for use of the members. Some of the papers in this have copied large extracts. We have selected tion respecting the great number of commitme Penitentiaries of people of color; from which a th argument is derived in favor of colonization.

Degraded Character of the Colored Populain The first cause, existing in acciety, of the freque and increase of crime, is the degraded character

that is 14th part of the population and nearly ith of the convicts are colored.

The colored population

The whole number of convicts in the

The colored convicts hat is, 35th part of the population is colored, and a In New Jersey, the whole population is

In Pennsylvania, the whole population is 1,048 The colored population In 1816, the whole number of co The number of colored convicts

than 4d part of the convicts. It is not necessary to pursue these illustration is sufficiently apparent, that one great cause of the quency and increase of crime, is neglecting lot

these facts.—It appears from the above statement about one fourth part of all the expense incurred the expense thus incurred

In Massachusetts, the whole expense of the state the support of its convicts, in the last ten years been \$106,405; of which one sixth part, or \$17,70 been expended for the support of its colored one In Connecticut, the whole expense of the state

ored convicts.

In New York, the whole expense of the stall the support of its convicts, at the city prison, it the support of its convicts, at the city prison, it is convicted. December 1823, twenty-seven years ending December 1823, \$437,986; of which, one fourth part, or, \$108

ve-mentioned, viz. Massachusetts, Connecta and New York, has been less than 54,000, and support of the convicts from this small population the time specified above, the three states have en ed \$164.066.

have been their prospects, and how much less the

ought surely to be as willing to expend money of given part of its population, to prevent crime

We cannot but indulge the hope that the form closed above, if they do not lead to an effort in the character of the colored population, will street

Prison Discipline Society. Boston, June 2,18 A report, containing six sheets, with the above

In Connecticut, the whole population is

The colored population about The whole number of convicts is The colored convicts that is, 34th part of the population is colored, as part of the convicts.

In Vermont, the whole colored population is 918 souls, from whom, twenty-four have been fur ed for the Penitentiary. In New York, the whole population is 1,372

State Prison in the city is Ith part of the convicts.

The colored population
The whole number of convicts The number of colored convicts that is, 13th part of the population is colored, and

In 1819, the whole number of convicts The number of colored convicts that is, 14th part of the population is colored, and

we derive an argument in favor of education.

the states above-mentioned, for the support criminal institutions, is for the colored convicts We will therefore, look a moment at the amount

the support of its convicts in the last fifteen year exceeded \$118,500; of which, one third pat \$37,166, has been expended for the support of its

was for the support of its colored convicts.

The whole colored population of the three

Could these states have anticipated these surpresults, and appropriated the money to raise the acter of the colored population, how much better

the purposes of education, among a people of of only 54,000 souls, would very soon raise there acter to a level with that of the whites, and dist

If, however, their character cannot be raised,

FOR ZION'S HERALD. wards of the New England Conference, acdge the Receipt of Moneys for Conference, as From Female Mite Societies. From Cent Societies \$24 43 and Falmouth \$35 78 sfor Charity to help such Preachers as are

\$60 25 Stewards, in behalf of the Conference, embrace esent occasion to express their gratitude to those ies of females, and others, who have so generousrted themselves to assist the needy of their min-g brethren, and feel a high degree of pleasure in wledging them as assistant laborers in the vine-of the Lord. It is hoped for their own sake, as for their brethren, they will never tire nor faint bor of love. Should there be a falling away kind of assistance, we know not what might be nsequence. Many, we fear, would be obliged up the ministry for want of support. This be equally painful to themselves and to all the bees of the church. But relying on the enlight-views and good feelings of their Christian friends, wide the necessary support for their ministers, will go on in their work, and rejoice in hope ng the knowledge of the Lord cover the whole

fret, Abington Society,

JOHN W. HARDY, Chairman of the Board of Stewards.

DISTRICT-QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

FIRST QUARTER. ter Circuit, at Gilsum, June 24, 25. at Orange, July 1, 2. 46 8. 9. " 15, 16. gfield okfield 66 19. edbam at Harvard, " 22, 23. " 25. " at Malden Centre, 26. July 28. " 29, 30 August 12, 13 15. " 16. " 17. on Wood End. 44 19, 20. " 21.

JOHN LINDSEY, P. Elder. LONDON DISTRICT-QUARTERLY MEETINGS

FIRST QUARTER. nd, at Manchester, July 15, 16. bron, at Chatham, " 29, 30. wich, at Franklin, August 2. wick, at Cranston, land & L. Compton, at Lit. Co

August 15. 46 17. " 19, 20. 4 26, 27, afret, at Ashford, and, at Ellington, Sept. 2, 3. " 9, 10.

camp-meeting at Woodstock, where it was held commencing August 29. It is hoped that will be on the ground the 28th, so as to comearly on Tuesday morning and continue till E. HYDE, P. Elder.

MONT DISTRICT-QUARTERLY MEETINGS. FIRST QUARTER. ookfield, June 24, 25.

oretown, July 1, 2. chester, "8, 9. rnard, " 15, 16. rwich, " 22, 23. man and Lebanon, July 29, 30. eathersfield, August 5, 6. hens and Weston, "12, 13.
ity, "19, 20.
tton, "26, 27.
ering, September 2, 3.

JOHN W. HARDY, P. Elder. COLONY AT LIBERIA.

opy the following sketch of the "Religious upon seeing the er of the Colonists," from a communication of at his office, with Ashmun, Colonial agent, inserted in the last

ily, a large proportion of the settlers were, to their emigration, the members of religious ons in America. A change of circumstances, test almost, that could arrive, has severely sincerity of their profession; and, as was to ipated, has proved that a few were little worshe character they had assumed. But most pression; it is ne ipated, has proved that a few were little worhe character they had assumed. But most
tained the trial with honor to themselves, and
ly religion of their adoption. They are now
in their religious habits and duties. The true
has passed.

Mr. W. I called
the has passed.

which this class of settlers have bestowed department. own religious improvement, have both quali-others. Through a divine blessing, their ex-ind exertions have been successful. Their the every year been replenishing. More than a writer, and app in his presence.

n-have, in th nd devout profe iversally obser ligious decorumat Sunday scho dren, are zealou and productive of general attendance pious association bringing up of na zeal which ensur

dious and beauti several hundred secrated to th ed, and plainly o among the first o on approaching the tives: and while and joyful land Son of God, are monuments of th stitutions, and a dissolution. Th the personal serv their respective finished and fitte nament, equal to America, have o The boly Auth the temples of the

lasting gos el, w nothing short of duce or sustain action, the daily hope and ineffab your Colonists. -his worship is o of salvation are r pressing aspect Almighty, and fo gratitude or hum sorrow are often hearts silently m of his word. I foreigners that e amazement and scriptive phrasec of their hearts m their faces, worsh nidst" of this pe

TRAV A very amusic earance from Sketches of Hi ted States, by a lady from Alabar cer, whose fortu ties of his countr of depending on l of her work are i and Hilliard. V lowing extracts. Sketches" to th the public. " During my v in the country, if covered with tow cursions, I paid r ams, of Quincy. miles. Mr. A. d

road, on this side is kept in fine or and carriage hous ed at his door, wh er I wished to se ndisposed, (havin Mr. Adams do yo or the President withdrew, and in and desired her to turned in a mome I followed her, ar the chamber of th dear old man sit have arose, but I pressed my hand We converse Alabama, the Sta

a little to the righ

igation, and prod he was then, (Ap months old; a m man being to sup he said, and even his eye sight very before it, but reta did not bear the n nor did he show t with the exception were evidently m struction in his b cold, and his tong abridged vigor. free from pain. norning gown, a renerable locks, peared, as he sat son, the present I features bore a st and busts I had o simplicity and go s countenance, became extremel subsided into an u tioned his son, (th glittered in his ey vercome with em I changed it as qu "The next gre

General, (Wirt.) more disappointed be sure, but it wa

as a | ship, and embraced the opportunity of particular , in addressing the stranger on the subject of his salvation. And what was his surprise, on being fectionately and fervently remembered when throne of grace was addressed. Though he reques permission only to sleen on the floor, he was introdu ed to an elegant apartment, and provided with a fortable bed. These circumstances affected his plent and led him to reflect upon his past life, till he enty that though his substance had been wasted in rio living, and all claims on the benevolence of his free were forfeited, yet his heavenly Father had not ale sem- doned him to the wretchedness of his desert . Its began sincerely to repent of his sins, and to inch the forgiveness of Heaven. The next day he requi ed the privilege of being furnished with some employed biects ment, and of staying a few days with the family, te, the he might enjoy the benefit of religious instruction nnce of His requests were granted, more from the hou benefiting his soul, than from any need of his serie While laboring in the field, his convictions of sinh came so intense as to absorb all his powers, and cause him to cry out, in the bitterness of his m "God be merciful to be a sinner." In this extrem he received the counsel and prayers of the pions vorable ily, until he was enabled to rejoice in the leve of prayer-hearing and sin-pardoning God .- " la morning sow thy seed, and in the evening with not thy hand; for thou knowest not whether shall pe with the per, either this or that, or whether they both shall alike good."

First Annual Report of the Board of Managen of Prison Discipline Society. Boston, June 2, 182 A report, containing six sheets, with the above

has been handed to us for perusal. We were preat the anniversary meeting of this society, and, at time, noticed the interesting character which this association for the holy purposes of benevolence sented, and remarked that this report was the result the labors and personal researches of the society's retary, whose untiring zeal in the department of lanthropy has thrown new light around the perpleti and discouraging subject of prison reformation. The labors have been appreciated by the civil guardian this state, and gave occasion to an unanimous vote 500 copies of the report should be furnished for s, some of use of the members. Some of the papers in this have copied large extracts. We have selected an tion respecting the great number of commitments converse Penitentiaries of people of color; from which a stru argument is derived in favor of colonization.

nd zeal in The first cause, existing in acciety, of the frequent the twas felt, and increase of crime, is the degraded character the colored population. The facts which Degraded Character of the Colored Population and great ed from the Penitentiaries, to show how great ap portion of the convicts are colored, even in those sta there the colored population is small, show most str ingly, the connexion between ignorance and vice.

In Massachusetts, the whole population is 523,00
The colored population less than 7,00 The colored population less than The whole number of convicts The colored convicts

hat is 7 th part of the population and nearly ith pa of the convicts are colored. In Connecticut, the whole population is 275,00 The colored population about The whole number of convicts is

The colored convicts that is, 31 th part of the population is colored, and part of the convicts. In Vermont, the whole colored population is a 918 souls, from whom, twenty-four have been furni

ed for the Penitentiary.

In New York, the whole population is 1,372,00 The colored population
The whole number of convicts in the

State Prison in the city is The colored convicts at is, 15th part of the population is colored, and about Ith part of the convicts.

In New Jersey, the whole population is 277.0 The colored population The whole number of convicts The number of colored convicts at is, $\frac{1}{13}$ th part of the population in colored, and ew London, found three.

part of the convicts. In Pennsylvania, the whole population is 1,049,0 The colored population
In 1816, the whole number of convicts

The number of colored convicts In 1819, the whole number of convicts The number of colored convicts that is, 1/34th part of the population is colored, and m than 1d part of the convicts. It is not necessary to pursue these illustrations, a sufficiently apparent, that one great cause of their

quency and increase of crime, in neglecting to m the character of the colored population.
We derive an argument in favor of education for

these facts.—It appears from the above statement, a about one fourth part of all the expense incurred the states above-mentioned, for the support of se criminal institutions, is for the colored convicts.

We will therefore, look a moment at the amount he expense thus incurred. In Massachusetts, the whole expense of the state,

he support of its convicts, in the last ten rears, seen \$106,405; of which one sixth part, or \$12,734 been expended for the support of its colored co In Connecticut, the whole expense of the state, the support of its convicts in the last fifteen year, RAID. \$37,166, has been expended for the support of its

In New York, the whole expense of the state, the support of its convicts, at the city prison, is twenty-seven years ending December 1823, \$137,986; of which, one fourth part, or, \$109,000 was for the support of its

was for the support of its colored convicts.

The whole colored population of the chare above-mentioned, viz. Massachusetts, Connection and feel an and New York, has been less than 54,000, and for support of the convicts from this small population the time specified above, the three states have expe

Could these states have anticipated these surprise results, and appropriated the money to raise the character of the colored population, how much better so have been their prospects, and how much less the pense of the states through which they are dispension the support of their colored convicts.

The expenditure of \$164,000, in so short a time, the purposes of education, among a people consist of only 54,000 souls, would very soon raise their classes to a level with that of the whites, and diminate number of convicts among them, shoul tenfold. laster in acts for the support of their colored convicts.

ho, by a long asted his subHaving been be neighborbe ought surely to be as willing to expend money of given part of its population, to prevent crime at punish it.

we cannot but indulge the hope that the facts of all the character of the colored population, will attend the character of the colored population of color is a friends of colorizing the free people of color rted hostess, friends of colonizing the free people of color

tion-have, in the 15 months past, become the serious | I was at a loss how to reconcile such rare endowments FOR ZION'S HERALD. The Stewards of the New England Conference, acwledge the Receipt of Moneys for Conference, as

From Female Mite Societies.

From Cent Societies.

Public Collections and Private Donations.

ctions for Charity to help such Preachers as are

cties of females, and others, who have so generous-

rovide the nacessary support for their ministers, will go on in their work, and rejoice in hope

eeing the knowledge of the Lord cover the whole

JOHN W. HARDY, Schairman of the Board of Stewards.

NN DISTRICT-QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

" at Orange, July 1, 2.

" at Harvard, " 22, 23.

" at Malden Centre, 26.

66 8, 9.

19.

" 25.

July 28.

" 29, 30,

August 12, 13.

46 15.

44 16.

16 17.

" 21.

JOHN LINDSEY, P. Elder.

LONDON DISTRICT-QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

August 2.

Island & L. Compton, at Lit. Compton, Aug. 12, 13.

6 5, 6.

· 8.

44 17.

" 19, 20.

" 26, 27.

E. HYDE, P. Elder.

Sept. 2, 3.

e early on Tuesday morning and continue till

MONT DISTRICT-QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

" 19, 20,

JOHN W. HARDY, P. Elder.

" 26, 27.

COLONY AT LIBERIA.

FIRST QUARTER.

maan and Lebanon, July 29, 30.

eathersfield, August 5, 6. .

hens and Weston, " 12, 13.

ring, September 2, 3.

ookfield, June 24, 25.

nard, " 15, 16.

orwich, " 22, 23.

retown, July 1, 2.

lochester, " 8, 9.

August 15.

FIRST QUARTER.

lland, at Manchester, July 15, 16.

ebron, at Chatham, " 22, 23.

orwich, at Franklin, " 29, 30.

arwick, at Cranston,

mfret, at Ashford, olland, at Ellington,

day morning.

vidence.

119, 20,

" 15, 16.

FIRST QUARTER.

inchester Circuit, at Gilsum, June 24, 25.

shburnham

Vilhraham

ringfield

ookfield

eedham

ambridge

Jarblehead

von Wood End.

alden

in the greatest distress.

WS, VIZ.

nn, ntucket,

eathersfield, Vi wtown, Mass.

rwich, Vt.

ngfield, Mass. oraham, at Conference,

afret, Abington Society,

ompson, Con.

ligious decorum—that domestic worship is common-that Sunday schools, both for native and settlers' children, are zealously sustained, numerously attended, and productive of the happiest fruits—that there is a general attendance of all classes, on the public, and occasional worship of God-and that charitable and pious associations, chiefly for the religious tuition and bringing up of native children, are on foot, and appear to have been undertaken in that spirit of intelligent zeal which ensures both perseverance and success.

During the latter half of the past year, two commodious and beautiful chapels, each sufficient to contain

several hundred worshippers have been erected, and consecrated to the Christian's God. The well adjusted, and plainly ornamented spire of one of these, is among the first objects which occurs to the observer on approaching the town, from the road stead. These little churches stand on the confines of a once gloomy. \$24 43 forest, consecrated to the demon's worship of the natives: and while they are beheld by Christians as new and joyful landmarks of the widening empire of the Son of God, are regarded by the neighboring tribes as monuments of the incipient overthrow of their superstitutions, and as prophetic beacons of its hastening dissolution. These edifices were erected wholly by the personal services and voluntary contributions their respective parishioners; and although nearly finished and fitted up in a style of neat and simple or nament, equal to that of most reputable churches in America, have devolved upon the congregation no

lebt, either for materials or labor.

The boly Author of our religion and salvation, has made the hearts of a large proportion of these people, the temples of the divine Spirit. The faith of the everlasting gos :el, with an evidence and strength which nothing short of the power of the Almighty can produce or sustain, has become the animating spring of action, the daily rule of life, the source of immortal hope and ineffable enjoyment, to a large proportion of your Colonists. God is known in his true character he Stewards, in behalf of the Conference, embrace -his worship is celebrated in its purity-the doctrines of salvation are received in their genuine simplicity, sent occasion to express their gratitude to those by very many. Occurrences of a tavorable or deettes of lemaies, and others, who have a generous pressing aspect are regarded as dispensations of the ring brethren, and feel a high degree of pleasure in a lemain section of the Almighty, and followed with correspondent feelings of gratitude or humiliation. Tears of affectionate joy or sorrow are often seen to flow in the house of God, from the correspondent feelings of gratitude or humiliation. hearts silently melting under the searching influence of his word. I have seen the proudest and profanest foreigners that ever visited the colony, trembling with as for their brethren, they will never tire nor faint his labor of love. Should there be a falling away his kind of assistance, we know not what might be nsequence. Many, we fear, would be obliged amazement and conviction, almost literally in the deive up the ministry for want of support. This id be equally painful to themselves and to all the of their hearts made manifest, and falling down upon nbers of the church. But relying on the enlight-l views and good feelings of their Christian friends,

TRAVELS OF MRS. ROYALL.

A very amusing little volume has just made its ap pearance from the press in New Haven, entitled. Sketches of History, Life and Manners in the United States, by a Traveller." It is the production of a lady from Alabama, the widow of a revolutianary officer, whose fortune was spent in defence of the liberties of his country, and she is reduced to the necessity of depending on her talents for support. A few copies of her work are for sale at the bookstore of Cummings and Hilliard. We present our readers with the following extracts, and commend the Lady and her their dispersion, now abandoned their posts, and sought "Sketches" to the gratitude and friendly protection of the public.

"During my visit to Boston, I frequently rode out in the country, if country it may be called, which is covered with towns and villages. In one of these excursions, I paid my respects to the Ex-President Adams, of Quincy. Quincy lies south of Boston about 8 miles. Mr. A. does not live exactly in the town, but a little to the right, about two hundred yards from the road, on this side of Quincy. He lives on a farm which is kept in fine order, and fitted out with barns, stables, and carriage houses. My heart beat high as I knocked at his door, which was opened by a servant. I told her I wished to see Mr. Adams, if he was not too much indisposed, (having heard be had been unwell.) 'Which Mr. Adams do you wish to see,' she replied, 'the Judge or the President?' 'The President,' I replied. She withdrew, and in a few minutes a most enchanting fe male entered the parlor. I handed her my address and desired her to present it to the President. She returned in a moment, and asked me to walk up stairs I followed her, and took the precedence in entering the chamber of this venerable Patriarch. I found the

did not bear the marks of age in proportion to his years; nor did he show the marks of decay in his appearance, with the exception of his teeth, and his legs, which were evidently much reduced. He had a slight obstruction in his breathing, from having recently taken free from pain. He was dressed in a green camblet morning gown, and his head uncovered, except his venerable locks, which were perfectly white. He appeared, as he sat in his chair, to be about the size of his son, the present President of the United States, and his features bere a triking resemblance to the portraits and busts I had often seen of him. The most child-like simplicity and goodness appeared in the sun-shine of his countenance, which, while speaking, or listening, became extremely animated: but when left to itself, subsided into an unclouded serenity. When I mentioned his son, (the President,) and Mrs. A. the tear glittered in his eye; be attempted to reply, but was o-vercome with emotion. Finding the subject too tender,

I changed it as quick as possible. "The next great man I called on, was the Attorney General, (Wirt.) I promised myself much pleasure opy the following sketch of the "Religious upon seeing the author of the Spy, and waited for him at his office, with no little enthusiasm, but was never for Ashmun, Colonial agent, inserted in the last Ashmun, Colonial agent, inserted in the last be sure, but it was rather a sarcastic one. Mr. W. is a good figure, being tall, straight, and well formed, to their emigration, the members of religious though somewhat corpulent. He walks erect, and with haughty air; in short, he has the remains of much projected—to be accompanied with maps showing the routes. pily, a large proportion of the settlers were, in America. A change of circumstances, personal beauty, for he is far advanced in years. dest almost, that could arrive, has severely incertify of their profession; and, as was to with a vacant blue eye. In his countenance there is aled, has proved that a few were little wore character they had not support the countenance that a few were little wore character they had not support the countenance there is nothing striking, no dignity, no independence, or expensively the countenance that the countenance there is nothing striking. complexion is fair, his face wan, though round and full, nothing striking, no ungular, the character they had assumed. But most pression; it is neither grave nor austere, but marked pression of their adverters, and with an unmeaning smile. I mentioned my disappointpression; it is neither grave nor austere, but marked with an unmeaning smile. I mentioned my disappointment to a gentleman of this city; his reply was, 'that had Mr. W. died when he wrote the Spy, he would have rendered his name immortal.' oly religion of their adoption. They are now have rendered his name immortal. Taking leave of Mr. W. I called upon Mr. Adams, Secretary of State. the bing his hour of business, I found him in the State which this class of settlers have bestowed department. Mr. A. received me with that ease of Concord under the superintendence of Mr. Putnam, own religious improvement, have both qualisimulated them to advanta, have both qualidiffinulated them to advance the spiritual insolution of others. Through a divine blessing, their exlarge every year been repleuishing. More than
a writer, and applauded him as a statesman. I was now
the spiritual insoluted me in softest accents, and bid me be seated. I
had heard much of Mr. Adams. I had admired him as
a writer, and applauded him as a statesman. I was now
in his presence. While beholding this truly great man,
The vessel was not injured.

The late Bishop of Burham has left, by his will,
editor of the Observer.

The late Bishop of Burham has left, by his will,
24,000l. to public charities, among which are 1000l.
24,000l. to public charities, among which are 1000l.
25,000l. to the British and Foreign Bible Society, and
and killed, instantaneously, a seaman at the gangway.
The vessel was not injured.

and devout professors of Christianity.

It is almost unnecessary to add, that the Sabbath is universally observed with all the outward marks of re-A appears to be about fifty years of age, middling stat-ure, robust make, and every indication of a vigorous constitution. His complexion is fair, his face round and full; but what most distinguishes his features, is his eye, which is black; it is not a sparkling eye, nor yet dull, but one of such keenness that it pierces the beholder. Every feature in his face shows genius, every gesture is that of a great man, his countenance is erene and dignified, he has the steadiest look I ever witnessed, he never smiled whilst I was in his company, it is a question with me whether he ever laughe

in his life, and of all men I ever saw, he has the least

of what is called pride, both in his manners and dress.'

Religious celebration of the 4th of July .- The meeting will be held in Park street church, at 4 o'clock in ing will be held in Park street church, at 4 o'clock in tal amount of property belonging to the Hospital, exthe afternoon. "The Rev. Mr. Knowles, who is to clusive of buildings, is \$96,694. deliver the Address, had opportunity, during several years residence at Washington City, where the American Colonization Society is located, of noticing the operations of that important Institution, is much interested in its object, and will doubtless present the subject to his audience in a most interesting light. The contribution in behalf of the funds of this Society, will, we tribution in behalf of the funds of this Society, will, we hope, be liberal. Its wants are pressing, and the Colony it has established, is not only very prosperous in itself, but is already exerting a salutary influence in out of the state. checking the abominable traffic in human flesh."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MISSOLONGHI FALLEN!

The late arrivals from Europe bring the melancholy intelligence that the Greek firtress of Missolonghi which has so long and so gallantly withstood the repeated attacks of the barbarians, has at length falleninto their hands. It was taken on the night of the 22d and 23d April. This intelligence is communicated officially by the Lord High Commissioner, pro tempore, in the Ionian islands.

It appears, says the London Courier, that the garrisón having become desperate from the total want of provisions, and the failure of the Greek fleet, under Admiral Miaulis, to throw supplies into the town, determined to retire from the place. A sortie was accordingly made by 800 men, under two chieftains, with the hope to gain possession of one of the enemy's batte-ries upon the sea-shore, which was defended by a large body of Arabs; but after attempting in vain to force a passage, by carrying the battery, they were dispersed, and endeavored to save themselves by gaining the mountains. The Turks then foured into the town, and put to the sword or made prisoners all who opposed them. The loss sustained by the Turks on this occafoot of the mountain, only 150 are reported to have been number are said to have destroyed themselves, or to have been drowned; but above 3000 have been returned as prisoners. The Greeks, who were to have followed the body led by the two chieftains, alarmed by the neighborhood of the town. In the midst of the con- Standard. fusion, the Turkish troops rushed on them from the sea and land side, and took possession of the fortifications,

to which, as a signal of victory, they set fire.

On the 2d of April, two commanders, Ibrahim Pacha and the Seraskier, had, it appears, sent a summons to the tower, with an offer of terms, and promise to the inhabitants that their lives should be spared on giving up their arms, and that they should be at liberty to proceed to any part of the Turkish dominions, but these proposals were peremptorily rejected.

ANCONA, May 8. I am overwhelmed with grief-Missolonghi no longer exists as a fortress! The population of heroes is no more. The following are the particulars: On the 15th April the Greek and Turkish fleets had a terrible combat; but although the Greeks claimed the advantage, they were not able to succor the immortal Miaulis could not renew the action until recity; and inforced. On the 16th the Turks cut off all commudear old man sitting up before the fire. He would have arose, but I flew forward to prevent him. He one was prepared to make a great sacrifice. The have arose, but I flew forward to prevent him. He pressed my hand with ardor and inquired after my women, children, and old men, were sent to the town, the U.S. held at Williamsport, (Penn.) on the 5th pressed my hand with ardor and inquired after my health.

Rights of Mail Stages.—In the District Court of the U.S. held at Williamsport, (Penn.) on the 5th and preparations made to blow up the place. On the 21st and 22d no prayers were attended to; the mines were placed in readiness to bury all the wounded, old men, were sent to the town, and proparations made to blow up the place. On the 21st and 22d no prayers were attended to; the mines were placed in readiness to bury all the wounded, old men, women, children, &c. Befween the 21st and propagation, and productions of the soil, &c. In answer to several inquiries relative to himself he replied that 22d, Miaulis again attacked the Turks, but his efforts igation, and productions of the soil, &c. In answer to several inquiries relative to himself, he replied, 'that he was then, (April 1825.) eighty-nine years and six months old; a monstrous time, 'added he, 'for one human being to support.' He could walk about the room, lland, at Ellington, "9, 10.

Camp-meeting at Woodstock, where it was held time very feeble. His teeth were entirely gone, and his eye sight very much impaired; he could just see the window, he said, and the weather vane that stood before it, but retained his hearing perfectly. His face did not bear the marks of age in proportion to his work.

The preparations for the great sacrifice being finished, those able to bear arms resolved to make a sally, to force their way through the ranks of the Arabs, and to revenge, if possible, the women and children whom they abandoned to death. About before it, but retained his hearing perfectly. His face did not bear the marks of age in proportion to his work. in a fortified house. On the 23d, at night, the departure took place, and at the same moment the frightful volcano blew up the population, reduced to 5000 souls. The Turks, who knew the project, resisted the sally with great force, and defeated it, killing nearly one cold, and his tongue seemed to perform its office with abridged vigor. He coughed a little, but said he was ed by the Turks, who found only ruins and dead bodies. After a resistance during the day, the party in the fortified house blew themselves up, exhauste as they were by fatigue and hunger.

> Greek Youth .- By the brig Romulus, at this port, from Smyrna, three Greek youth came passengers to receive an English education in this country. names are Gregory Perdicari, Nicolus Prasas and Nicolus Vlassopoulo. These young men are exceed-ingly intelligent and interesting, but neither of them can yet speak English.

> Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin has arrived in this city, from New York, on a visit to his friends, and has take lodgings at the Exchange Coffee House.

Literary .- Messrs. Carey and Lea have now in the press, a very curious book, containing an account of the whole internal navigation of the U. States, giving a full account of 102 canals!! made, making, and

New Paper.—A weekly newspaper is about to be published in this city, by Elhanan W. Reinhart, entitled the North American Democrat—devoted to the "genuine principles of the Old Republican Party, and to the support of Andrew Jackson for the next presi

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The number of patients received into this excellent establishment, during the year ending April 1, 1826, was 485; which, with 40 on the lists at the beginning of the year, gives a total of 525. Of these, 228 were cured, 56 relieved, 88 much relieved, incurable 2, discharged by request 34, transferred to the Insane Hospital 8, not relieved 20, unfit 2, died 30, remaining under treatment 57. A handsome accession has been made during the year to the property of the institution, in consequence of the subscription of \$100 each by 20 en, for the support of as many free beds.

Asylum for the Insane .- The Asylum for the Insane contained, on the 31st of March, 1825, 55 patients; which, with 58 received, during the year immediately ensuing, gives a total of 113 who have enjoyed the benefits of the institution during the year. Of these, one was discharged as unfit, 3 eloped, 8 died, 10 were discharged as unfit, 3 eloped, 10 maps improved, 19 charged unrelieved, 5 relieved, 10 much improved, 19 recovered. Remaining, March 31, 1826, 57. The to-

That Branch of the Massachusetts General Hospital, which is intended for persons suffering under mental derangement, has been named the "M'Lean Asylum for the Insane."-Rec. and Tel.

slaves who have fallen by inheritance into the hands of members of the society, in North Carolina, where the nanumission of slaves is prohibited unless they are sent

Cultivation of the Vine .- We learn from the Philadelphia Gazette, that the vine is cultivated in Pennsylvania to an extent of which few persons have had any dea. In the immediate neighborhood of the borough of York, there are one hundred and fifty acres of vine-York, there are one hundred and fifty acres of vine-yard. In Cumberland county, there are many vine-of Capt. Joseph Starr, aged 100 years, four mouths and eight yards, some on the tops of mountains, and some in the bosons of valleys. In Adam, and in Westmoreland the culture of the vine is also attended to; and one the culture of the vine is also attended to; and one the culture of the vine is also attended to; and one the Methodist Episcopal church. He was in the 53d year of

Professor Gimbrede of the West Point Military Aademy, has just published an engraved portrait of John Quincy Adams, which is said to be inimitably fine. The President is represented as standing in the hall of the house of representatives, having just risen from his chair, and about to commence the delivery of his inaugural address, which lies in a scroll partly spread before him.

The Philadelphia Gazette states that flour is now so heap that it is used for horse food from motives of economy. It ought certainly to be put on record, that while the manufacturers of Great Britain are suffering for want of food, the people of Pennsylvania are lief, are feeding their horses with flour.

Death by Lightning .- A singular instance of the sion is not reported; but the obstinacy of the conflict fatal effects of the electric fluid, occurred in Addison may be estimated by the fact, that although between on the 10th instant. The house of Mr. James McLane fatal effects of the electric fluid, occurred in Addison 2 and 3000 Greeks perished in the town, and at the was struck. At the moment the owner had proceeded to shut down the window, and while his arm was taken alive. Of the women and children, a considerable raised above his head to effect this object, the fluid entered it and descended through his breast and leg to the floor. Life was immediately extinguished. it was a singular circumstance, that when a few minutes afterwards, some of the family entered the room he was found standing erect, in the position above de shelter in small numbers in the most tenable places in scribed, and his clothes in flames .- Middlebury, Vt.

SEA SERPENT AGAIN.

Capt. Holdredge, of the ship Silas Richards, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, states that in passing George's Banks, five days since, he had a fair view of the Sea Serpent. It was about ten rods from the ship, the sea perfectly calm, and that part which appeared out of water about sixty feet in length. The head and protuberances were similar to the representations which have frequently been given of him by persons who had seen him near Cape Ann. He was oing at a very slow rate and appeared unmindful of going at a very slow rate and appears the ship. He was visible about seven minutes to the passengers and crew, who were on deck at the time. A certificate has been drawn up and signed by the passengers, which with a drawing made by one of the gentlemen, gives a minute description of the Serpent as seen by them. The number and credibility of the witnesses, place beyond all doubt the existence of nication with the town. On the 17th, 18th and 19th, several women, children, and old men died of hunger.

Adv.

act of Congress of the 3d March, 1825.

Expedition .--- A merchant of Detroit lately travelled from New York to that place, a distance of 750 miles, in six days and twenty three hours, including a detention on the way of six or seven hours.

Valuable Discovery .- One of the most simple and

a merchant in the neighborhood where the robbery was committed, enclosed to a merchant in Baltimore, some of the identical money—the circumstance of its being stamped caused it to be immediately recognised, to give information to what Post Office they would wish to give information to what Post Office they would wish and a police officer was immediately despatched to ferret out the felons. The gentleman who had remitted the money from Elkton to Raltimore, upon hemitted the money from Eikton to Baltimore, upon being questioned from whom he had received it, very promptly directed to the residence of the parties—the house was searched, and \$1000 of the money, together with a few articles of Mr. Brooks's clothing, and a breast-pin worth \$100 was found concealed therein .-The parties, who are free negroes, were taken into custody, and are now in the Cocil county jail to wait

Smyrna Sheep .- The brig Romulus, at this port has on board several Smyrna Sheep, which are a great curiosity, on account of their horus and tail. The brig Smyrna also brings a number of the same kind, which have four horns each.—Their wool is said to be not of a very superior quality. These sheep abound in the vicinity of Smyrna, where large flocks, superintended by shepherds, feed in the purlieus of the city-They may be purchased there for the small sum of one ollar each .- Traveller.

Sudden Death .- A man named John Stilwell, of Sudden Death.—A man named John Stilwell, of Chitteningo, Madison county, went to the office of Doctors Backus and Marvin, on Thursday evening, apparently in great distress. Dr. Backus immediately prepared his arm made an incision, which bled freely for a moment, but suddenly stopped and the man fell lifeless upon the floor.—We learn upon inquiry, that the unfortunate man was ill all of that and the previous day, and inquired frequently for a physician, but for some reason or other did not call upon one. A few minutes before his death he came to us rubbing his hands in a convulsive manner, inquiring for a dochis hands in a convulsive manner, inquiring for a doctor, and said he was "very sick." We directed him to the physicians, but it was too late.—His remains were decently interred, and a discourse delivered up-on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. James.—Rochester Telegraph.

MARRIED,

In this city, Mr. Benjamin Meager, to Miss Francis G. Whidden; Mr. Charles T. Bean, to Miss Hannah Atwood; Mr. Nathaniel P. Smith, to Miss Phebe E. Bancroft; Mr. Eenjamin Hall, to Miss Caroline A. Bancroft, daughters of Aaron Bancroft, Esq.; Mr. Stephen Rhodes, to Miss Abigail B. eldest daughter of the late Capt. William Ward; Mr. William B. Ganmons, to Miss Martha P. Manning, of Porfamouth Gainmons, to Miss Martha P. Manning, of Portsmouth,

In Portsmouth, N. H. by the Rev. Mr. Metcalf, on Wednesday, the 21st inst.

DIED,

In this city, Enoch Boynton, 22 years; Jonathan Webb, 74 years; Eliza Bird, 27; Augustus Fiaven, 21; Fatty Wing, 29; James Crowley, 60; Robert B. Crayden, 7; Mary D. Whittemore, 16; Elizabeth Parker, 42.
In New Haven, Æneas Munson, M. D. aged 92. He was bern at New Haven June 24, 1734, and was the oldest surviving graduate of Yale College, having received his first degree in that institution in 1752.

his age.
in Kalarama, near Washington city, on Monday, the 22d of May, Miss Mary T. Scott, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Hector Scott, and grand daughter of Luther Martin, Esq.
In England, Mr. John H. Bradford, merchant of this city, aged 38, son of the late Rev. John B. of Roxbury. Travelling near Stockport the horses took frish and in Travelling near Stockport the horses took frish and in the stock of the second stock of the second stock frish the horses took frish and in the second stock from the horses took frish and in the second stock from the second stock f

ling near Stockport, the horses took fright, and in endeavor-ing to leap from the carriage, he was so much injured as to expire forthwith.
At Topsfield, Mr. John Putnam. He arose about 3 o'clock

on Friday morning last, apparently in good health, to go to his usual labor, and had proceeded only to the door, when he his usual ration, and had proceeded only to the coor, when he fell backward and expired without a struggle.

At Charlestown, Mr. Jacob Felt, aged 40; Capt. Thomas Norton raine, an honest and industrious man. He has left a wife and six children, one an infant, destitute of the means of support. The charitable and well disposed have now an opportunity of affording relief to a deserving and distressed familiar to the disposed have now an opportunity of affording relief to a deserving and distressed familiary to the characteristic of the coordinate o

portunity of affording relief to a deserving and distressed family. Those who are disposed to contribute to their relief, are requested to call on Col. Joseph May, at the Marine Insurance Office, No. 50, State-street.

In New Haven, on the 22d inst. after a short and distressing illness, Mr. Samuel B. Ives, aged 21, son of Dr. Levi Ives.—Mr. Ives was a member of the Methodist church, and a truly pious young man. In him the church, the family, and society, have lost a valuable member and friend—but he sleeps in Jesus—and the loss of survivors is his infinite gain—he sought fir: the kingdom of God, and is now gone no doubt to receive the rewards of his faith and patience.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF BOSTON.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES.

MONDAY, June 19—Arrived, brig Hyperion, De Valangin, Bremen; schs. Jerome, Southworth, Richmond; Planet, Pike, Alexandria; Brutus, Clark, Belfast; Greek, Nickerson, New York. — Cleared, brig Mary and Eliza, Gibbs, Trinidad, Cuba; sloop Almira, Smith, Sag Harbor.

TUESDAY, June 20—Arrivad, brigs Pearl, White, Rie Grande; Oracle, Hooge, Matauzas; Harriet, Barnes, St. Croix; Grape, Davis, Porto Rico; Smyrna, Sprague, Smyrna; Henry, Lewis, St. Croix; Jachin, Barney, Gibraltur; schs. Combine, Rider, St. Johns, N. F.; Madeira Packet, Page, St. Michaels; Diamond, Boice, Murfreesbrough; Adventure, Vinal, Elizabeth City; Eliza and Betsey, Baxter, Providence; Olive Brauch, Moore, Eastport; Stoops Common Chance, Henderson, Salem; William, Bowditch, do.——Cleared, brig William, Studley, Richanond; sehs. Catherine, Kendall, Brazils, and a market; Caravan, Gray, Alexandria; sloops Packet, Walker, Kennebunk; Salah, Lawrence, Falmouth; Norman, Coffin, Castine; Elizabeth, Howes, Augusta, Me.; De Wolf, Howes, Bath; William, Phillips, Dighton.

WEDNESDAY, June 21-Arrived, Active, Levache, Halifax; Hawk of Gloucester, from St. Andrews; brigs Fair Lady, Ferguson, St. Johns, N. F.; New York, Prince. Liverpool; Romulus, Allen, Smyrna; Rapid, Gould, Guayama; Olive, Kinsman, Surinam; schs. Dreadnot, Baker, Gambia; Edward, Freble, Rogers, Eastport.—Cleared, St. Fair Trader, Gardner, Halifax; Louisa, Marble, Philadelphia.

mond; Oliver Cronwell, Holmes Hole; sloop Mechanic, Sparrow, New York.
FRIDAY, June 23—Arrived, ship Packet, Endicott, 119

FRIDAY, June 23—Arrived, ship Packet, Endicott, 119 days from Troumon, west coast of Sumatra, and 43 days from St. Helena; schs. Return, Howes, St. Peters; Messenger, Coombs, Bath; Adventure, Blish, and Mary, Brown, Hallowell English sch. Margaret, Murphy, St. Johns, N. F.; steam boat Patent, from Bath and Portland.——Cleured, schs. Exchange, Crowell, Warcham; La Grauge, Bates, Prederickshurg; sloops William and Nancy, Burkett, Elizabeth City; Traveller, Crowell, New Bedford.

SATURDAY, June 24—Arrived, ship Magnolia, Rich, Rotterdam, 30 days; brie Beaver, Grover, Surinam, 25.——Clear-

Traveller, Crowell, New Bedford.

SATURDAY, June 24—Arrived, ship Magnolia, Rich, Roterdam, 30 cays; brig Beaver, Grover, Surinam, 25.—Cleared, by the straw, which thus impregnated, both horses and cattle eat greedily, and the clover is dried and prevented from heating. This practice is particularly calculated for second crops of clover and grass.

Robbery discovered.—We learn from the Baltimore Chronicle, that the persons who stole the trunk of Mr. Gorham Brooks at Elkton, in February last, while on his way to the south, containing \$320 of his own, and a packing of upwards of \$1700, put into his care at Philadelphia, have at length been discovered. Fortunately each of the notes belonging to the Messrs. Cohens was stamped "9th February." A few days since, a merchant in the neighborhood where the robbery was committed, enelosed to a merchant in the neighborhood where the robbery was committed, enelosed to a merchant in the neighborhood where the robbery was committed, enelosed to a merchant in the neighborhood where the robbery was committed, enelosed to a merchant in the neighborhood where the robbery was committed, enelosed to a merchant in the neighborhood where the robbery was committed, enelosed to a merchant in the neighborhood where the robbery was committed, enelosed to a minimum to mick the proper is deford, Saturally and Saturally, June 24—Arrived, ship Magnolia, Rich, Roterdam, 30 cays; brig Beaver, Grover, Sutnam, 25.—Clear, do, prig Beave

have not given notice to the Publisher where they would wish to have the Herald directed, are requested

NOTICE.

The Trustees of the New England Conference are hereby notified to meet at the dwelling-house of the Rev. Solomon Sias, in Boston, on Wednesday, July 26, ensuing, to fill up the Board of Trustees from the minations made by the New England Conference, at its last session, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. EDWARD HYDE, President.

June 14, 1826. ----

Appointment of Resident Agents for Zion's Herald. AMASA B. GIBSON, Crownpoint, N. Y. Rev. E. Chichester, Lansingburg, N. Y. Rev. WILLIAM C. URENA, Troy, N. Y. Rev. John Goodsale, Newburg, N. Y. JOHN C. TOTTEN, New York City. ANDREW MERCEIN, Brooklyn, N. Y. W. D. STEAD, Rensselaerville, N. Y.

DANIEL POWERS, Albany, N. Y. SILAS K. GOODALE, Coldenham, N. Y. Rev. John M. WRAVER, North Greenwich, N. Y. WILLIAM RICE, Washington, Alabama.

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, in Rev. Mr. n interest in vay of life and er places, we are becoming oron some are powerful revi-y. In Troy,

1826.

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28 MEN. 21

PEL. following to ich the most en awed into simply by an the lives of

ntieman, who house was aland the desti ttle surprised

New Hamp



THE MORNING STAR.

In the eastern horizon a star doth arise, And scatters its radiance afar, Unrivall'd it shines in the deep azure skies, The glorious, the bright morning star.

Oh! shine in this heart, thou soul-cheering bea m, Illumine its darkest recess: For as I gaze on thee thou surely doth seem As if made this sad bosom to bless

Oh! shine in this heart, and be thou its guide To the regions of pure lasting bliss—
To that land where pleasures immortal reside, Which it vainly bath sought for in this.

Oh! shine in this heart, and teach it to bear With a spirit controll'd and resign'd, Whate'er disappointments may fall to its share While in this dull body confin'd.

And vainly, for solid repose: I have found folly's pleasures too dearly were bought, And serv'd but to deepen its woes. In the magic of friendship it thought it should find, A balm for life's multiplied ills

In the circles of fashion and pride it hath sought

But ah! there's a void, aching void in the mind. Which friendship itself never fills. In the garden of science with rapture I strav'd. And thought nothing sure can molest;

But the unbidden sigh too often betray'd, The void still remain'd in my breast Oh ' then shine in my heart, for indeed I do find, That all other light is in vain

And leaves it to darkness again. Shine then in my heart. shou soul-cheering beam. Enlighten and rule in my breast; Shed thy bright searching ray over nature's dark scene-

Reason's ray but bewilders and dazzles the mind,

And then I indeed shall be blest.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA RECORDER SINCE O'ER THY FOOTSTOOL.

Since o'er thy footstool here below, Such beauteous gems are strown; O what magnificence must glow. My God, about thy throne! So brilliant here these drops of light! There the full ocean rolls how bright-

If night's blue curtain of the sky, With thousand stars inwrought; Hung like some royal canopy, With glittering diamonds fraught, Be. Lord, thy temple's outer veil-What glory round the shrine must dwell.

The dazzling sun at noontide hour, Forth from his flaming vase, Flinging der earth the golden shower. Till vale and mountain blaze-But shows, O Lord, one beam of thine, What then, the day where thou dost shine !

Ah! how shall these dim eyes endure That noon of living rays; Or, how my spirit so impure Upon thy brightness gaze? Anoint, O Lord, anoint my sight, And robe me for that world of light.

COMMUNICATED. Died, in Lincoln, June 1, 1826, Orilla Hagar, only daughter of Amos and Maria Hagar, aged 6 years and 10 months.

From our fond arms our daughter's fled. And leaves us here to mourn; Snatch'd to the mansions of the dead, From whence there's no return

We would not murmur, though we mourn, He gave and takes away; At the eternal day.

MINISTERS' DEPARTMENT.

LOVE TO THE SOULS OF MEN, THE MINISTER'S PRE-VAILING HABIT OF MIND.

Consider the influence of this temper on his public ministrations. It will lead them to make choice of the most profitable subjects of preaching. All curious, unedifying speculations, he will reject, as tending raanedifying speculations, he will reject, as tending ra-ther to minister questions, than godly edifying; and dwell only on those great doctrines and duties which ed that "he was fatigued." Distracted with apprehenare best adapted to produce conviction of sin, and sion and suspense, I waited for morning; and, at nine prompt to holiness of life. In selecting his subjects, o'clock, left Bridgewater in the stage, with a heart tormost useful and best adapted to the spiritual wants of my people. And this is a question which a benevolent heart easily decides. "We may easily know what I was feeble, but wished to go to Groton that night. our people need, when we can only imperfectly guess Mr. _____ assured me, however, that Mr Huntingat what will please them; so that did the necessities of ton was not very sick. He had seen him on Monday. our hearers get the disposal of our studies, we should seldom heatate long in the choice of our subjects."

No doubt, my brethren, the chief cause, why we are had, in a great measure, lulled my fears. so often hard pressed for proper topics on which to adfruitful in appropriate matter for sermons, and is rare-ly at a loss for something to say for the bonor of God

thing, rather than love to sinners, to cry peace, peace, when God has said there is no peace. That minister the greatest enemy both to God and man, who flatters the wicked in their sins, and hides from them the fearful consequences of impenitence.—But whilst the preacher, who loves his people, will, with the most unsparing fidelity, declare the whole with the most unsparing fidelity, declare the whole counsel of God, he will do it with such an air of unaffected tenderness, as will convince them that he is stroke which was impending.

That minister than his own, 'I am glad you could not; in your preston that he always valued more than his own, 'I am glad you could not; in your preston that he always valued more than his own, 'I am glad you could not; in your preston that he always valued more than his own, 'I am glad you could not; in your preston that he always valued more than his own, 'I am glad you could not; in your preston that he always valued more than his own, 'I am glad you could not; in your preston that he is shown that the greatest enemy both to God and man, who flatters the wicked in their sins, and hides from them the reston that he is own, 'I am glad you could not; in your preston that he is shown that the greatest enemy both to God and man, who flatters the wicked in their sins, and hides from them the circumstances, it might have been too much for you.'

"From that time, owing to the insidious nature of bed, would give all he had in the world, if the doctor could only keep him alive over one more Sunday, that he might have time to seek pardon! Try, my dear, to show the substitute of the man his own, 'I am glad you could not; in your preston them his wer many little books which lead those who read them, have many little books which lead those who read them, have many little books which lead those who read them, have many little books which lead those who read them, have many little books which lead those who read them, have many little books which lead those who read them, have many little books

sincerity. He speaks to be understood; he speaks to produce impression and feeling. His addresses there-fore coming from the heart, and directed to the heart, set forth and tricked out, in the light drapery of an artificial rhetoric," but are clothed in the "lan guage of earnest conviction and strong feeling." This gives them a "piercing heat and a penetrating force, which distinguishes them, not only from the coldness of indifference, but also, from the false fire of enthusiasm and vain glory." They have a seriousness and sincerity pervading them; an affection and earnestness, which arrest the attention and win the confidence of hearers, and give them a power over the mind, beyond what the most splendid exhibitions of mere talent and taste ever possess .- Phil. Recorder

Preaching for Children .- This part of the audience usually take but little interest in services. The reason is, preachers do not use language familiar to children, and they treat subjects in a manner too dry, speculative, or elaborate. If any minister thinks essible to interest children from the pulpit, let him say, on a fit occasion, "Children, I wish to ask you a -I will tell you of a good man I once saw, &c." He will perceive their eyes all directed to him, their attention awake, and may find that most of them will remember his story, or familiar talk. What does this prove, but that the true reason of the listlessness of children, at church is, that the preaching is not adapted to interest them .- Ch. Register.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

MALE.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN MENTAL CONFLICT AND TRIUMPH OF A PIOUS PE

A work, which must prove remarkably interesting to the religious public, has just appeared from the press of Messrs. Crocker and Brewster, entitled, "Memoirs of the late Mrs. Susan Huntington, of Boston, Mass., South Church." It gives the most unequivocal evidence of ardent piety, and of an intellect of a superior order. The following is an extract from her journal, written severa! months after the death of her hu Rev. Joshua Huntington, formerly pastor of the Old South Church, Boston. Those who read the passages selected with attention, will, we think, be desirous to possess the volume, abounding, as it does, with the finpossess the volume, abounding, as it does, with the fin-est touches of exalted religious sentiment. "I have long intended, for the sake of my children,

to describe some of the exercises of my mind at the time of my blessed husband's sickness and death; but have not before felt able to do so.

"The last part of my stay at Bridgewater, I experienced, at times, a peculiar flagging of my animal spirits, and a sense of horror which can never be defriends, and the consideration of the yellow fever being in Boston, I remained at Bridgewater until Wednesday. On Tuesday, I sat watching at my window, to see the well known chaise, the sound of which. on similar occasions, had always delighted me. Towards evening I expected the stage, and possibly, my husband in it. The stage appeared. Instead of my e mistaken kindness of my friends, I was still infor the great question with him will be, not what is most tured with apprehensions, alas! soon and certainly remost likely to excite applause, but what is alized. During my ride home, this passage of scrip ture was upon my mind, and comforted me. .

"On Thursday morning, I set out in a chaise, accom dress our people, is, that our hearts are in a wrong panied by a friend, for Groton. During the ride, the A holy, benevolent temper of mind is always first answer of the Assembly's Catechism was strongly omething to say for the bonor of God rify God and enjoy him for ever." I felt that, for and the good of souls. Why is it, that ministers find last twelve years, I had, in a great degree, misunderit so much easier to choose subjects and make sermons stood the great object for which I was made; that, if in seasons of revival among their people, than in sea- not my chief, a very high end with me had been, to be sons of declensions? At such times, their situation is like that of Elihu; they are full of matter, and the spirit within constraineth them to speak. The reason arise, from answering the purpose for which God made s, they then have a warmer benevolence in exercise, it; and, therefore, that I ought to be happy in glorify-

even by the terrors of the Lord, to flee from the wrath to come. And every minister who has the spirit of example and the example and the example of Christ. He will never knowingly keep back or disguise the great and discriminating truths of the Bible; but illustrate and enforce them, with all possible clearness, and follow them out in all their interesting and solemn consequences. It indicates any things, rather than love to sinners, to cry peace, peace, when God has said there is no peace. That minister

the preparation and delivery of his discourses? Under the influence of it, he will not only, declare the whole the garret. It was the only place I could have without and jump about, as if it was Monday or Tuesday, but the innuciace of it, he will not only, declare the best manner. He counsel of God, but declare it in the best manner. He will never inquire, "what shall I say, and how shall er in the body or out I could not tell. I drew near to or else tell them some nice Bible story. You may also I deliver it, to be admired as a learned and eloquent God. Such a view of the reality and nearness of eter- sing hymns with them. And a pencil and paper to preacher?" but "what shall I say, and how shall I nal things, I had never had. It seemed as if I was write out the texts, is a nice work for you. But never say it, to please God best and do most good?" Instead then, of wasting the energy of his thoughts and it seemed a speck. I felt that God was my God, and feelings, in looking after fine words and sparkling or- my husband's God; that this was enough; that it was naments, which tend only to put the preacher in the a mere point of difference, whether he should go to place of his subject, and take from truth all its edge heaven first or I, seeing we should both go soon. My and point, he will give vent to the warm, full current of his soul, in the simple, penetrating language of nature,—in the artless, fervid expressions of affectionate and patience, inherit the promises,' seemed to be the exhortation given me on coming back to this world. I do not mean that there were any bodily or sensible appearances. But I seemed carried away in spirit. pleaded for myself and children, travelling through this distant country. It seemed as if I gave them, myself, and my husband, up, entirely. And it was made sure o me, that God would to what was best for us. "From that time, though nature would have her

struggles. I felt that Got had an infinite right to do what e pleased with his own; that He loved my etter than I did; that i He saw him ripe for his rest, I had no objections to make. All the night he was ex-ercised with expiring sufferings, and God was pouring into my soul one truth and promise of the gospel after another. I felt it sweet br Him to govern. There was felt that He was there, that angels were there, that every agony was sweetened and mitigated by One in whose sight the death of his saints is precious. I felt as if I had gone with the departing spirit to the very utnost boundary of this land of mortals, and as if it would be easier for me to drop the body which confined my seul in its approach toward heaven, than retrace all the way I had gone. When the intelligence was brought me that the conflict was over, it was good news; I kissed the clay, as pleasantly as I ever did when it was got safely home, and that all the steps of his departure were so gently ordered.

"It would be in vain for me to attempt a description of my feelings the next morning. I had never seen such which he died. There, on the pillow, was the print of ed for ever, the body of him who was all the world me. His portmanteau, comb, brush, &c. lay in sight. God wonderfully supported me.
"But why do I dwell on a description, which, even

now, is almost too much for me? How did God sustain a creature who was weakness itself? How mercifully consisting principally of extracts from her journal and letters, &c. by Rev. B. B. Wisner, Pastor of the Old

my eyes.
"And now; O, how is it now? Not so much comfort; laboring with sin; afraid almost to live in this wicked world; dreading a thousand evils in my pres-ent lonely state. But all this is wrong. God hath said who shall harm you, if ye be followers of that which is good?" How kindly my beloved husband used to re-

VOUTERS DEPARTMENT.

INTEGRITY AND MODESTY REWARDED. A certain cardinal, by the multitude of his generous actions, gave occasion for the world to call him the patscribed. There was no particular cause for this I am PIT. Huntington had stopped at Groton, fatigued; and was not much alarmed, supposing that he did not come into Boston so late in the week, to avoid the labor of preaching immediately after a void the labor of void and void and void the labor of void modesty in her face and carriage, as also in her daugh- along the beach, hoping that was the way the people ter, encouraged her to tell her wants freely. Upon had taken. Nothing, surely, could be conceived more which, her eyes filling with tears, she thus addressed dreary, and forlorn: the rocks marbled in frost; the a little time, till by honest industry, we can procure the money for him."

The cardinal, moved with compassion for the poor woman's distress, bid her be of good ing it into the woman's hand, "Go," said he, "to my steward, and he shall deliver thee five crowns to pay filled with ice. Disheartened of this attempt he thy rent." The widow, overjoyed, and returning the sued the beach for another mile, dejected and br cardinal a thousand thanks, went directly to the steward, and gave him the order. When he had read it. he counted out fifty crowns; she, astonished at the circumstance, and not knowing what the cardinal had written, refused to take above five crowns, saying, she gain, saying to the woman, "so much modesty and virtue deserves a recompenee, here I have ordered you

fected tenderness, as will convince them that he is actuated by a genuine spirit of compassion. It will be seen, even when denouncing the severest threatenings of the Bible, that he is influenced by a regard to duty, seen, even when denouncing the severest threatenings of the Bible, that he is influenced by a regard to duty, and a sincere concern for their good; and this, if it does not disarm the sinner of his opposition, will, at least constrain him to direct it against the truth, rather than the manner of declaring it.

And how important is this temper to a minister in the manner of declaring it.

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And how important is this temper to a minister in the manner of declaring it.

And how important is this temper to a minister in the day before his death. At that prospect is a good example to your beat good example to your or a good

SAILORS, T FRIEND.

THE BOAT WRECK.

It was in the year 1783, in the inhospitable clin of Nova Scotia, that a party was sent one day from a frigate, then lying in Halifax han or, to a small spot situated at its entrance, called Partridge Island, for the purpose of obtaining wood and water for the ship. It was the morning of Christmas-day; and though the cold was extremely severe, yet the sun illumined the icy shores with its enlivening rays.

Alcander was one of the party sent in the cutter on this service; which having completed, they set off, with the long boat in tow. For a while they rowed cheerfully for the ship; but a quarter of an hour had scarcely elapsed, before the scud, the sure prognostic of a storm, was seen at a distance; the clouds began to gather; the gale blew from the basin above the harbor, I let it sweet in the sweet in the same of death. It harbor, and the sea began to run high; while the snow was an hour of extremity to one whom Jesus loved. I was swept in icy currents before the wind. The crew nber of death. It harbor, and the sea began to run high; while the snow continued, however, to row with increasing persever ance; till at last, seeing the impossibility of reaching the ship with the long boat, they cut it adrift, and pulled away in the cutter with fresh spirits. But the gale had now increased considerably, and the tide had set against them. The whole day was spent in strenyous endeavors to gain the ship; till incessant labor began to be succeeded by the stupor of despair. The cutting cold had now benumbed every faculty; such of the crew as wore their long hair tied, found it fronimated by the now departed spirit. I was glad he had | zen to their jackets; their eye-lashes became incrusted with frost and snow; and their feet were without any sense of feeling. It was now that the accur ing waves came rolling on, till large mountains of sea raised the boats on their fearful heights, and then, sun rise before. It beheld me alone. Were I the on- breaking at once, discharged it, as it were with scorn y created being in the universe, I could not, perhaps, into the valley of waters beneath. On each of these have felt very differently. I wont into the chamber in seas, death appeared to ride in his triumphant charies with the demon of the storm. Happily, the officer his head. The bed of death was just as when it resign- who was with Alcander, a veteran seaman, watched to their approach with calmness, judgment, and fortitude foaming waves, dexterously presented the boat's head to meet their fury, while in their retirings and absence e encouraged the almost exhausted crew to pull with all their strength for the nearest shore. A marine who rowed the bow oar, laid it down in the agony despair, but was made to renew his exertions by the trepid helmsman. A fresh danger now presented itself as they approached the land; the breakers ap peared under their lee, and they found themselve close to the most rocky part of the shore: the wrech of the boat was inevitable; the awful moment arrived she struck: and another sea carried her forward with such rapidity upon the rocks, that her frame was im-mediately shook to pieces, and the planks separated, which, with the thwarts and oars, drifted upon the tops of the billows.

The exhausted crew, frozen in every limb, wounded by the sharp points of the rocks, and up to their necks water, were scarcely able to reach the shore. The youth, Alcander, who was the last of the number, lay for some time senseless, and only awakened from his

into Bostou so late in the week, to avoid the labor of preaching immediately after so long and fatiguing a widow, encouraged by the fame of his bounty, came unhappy Alcander to follow them; but he heard not into the hall of this cardinal, with her only daughter, a beautiful maid, about fifteen years of age. When her Alcander when he found himself alone. In vain did turn came to be heard, among a crowd of petitioners, he halloo to his companions; the loud wind swallowed the cardinal observing the marks of an extraordinary up the sound and it was lost. He, however, kept herself to him: "My lord, I owe for the rent of my house, five crowns, and such is my misfortune, that I have no way left to pay it, and my landlord threatens with snow, over his head; the sea beating the shore with all the violence of the storm; the moon visible to turn us out. What I beg of you is, that you would in a full glance at one moment, and hid the next by be pleased to interpose on our behalf, and obtain for us the black clouds sendding before its disk. At last, The cardinal, moved with compas- lying on its beam ends upon the beach, and, overjoye at the sight, sought to find some shelter from the cold. courage: then he immediately wrote a note, and giv- and rest from his fatigue within its deck; but great filled with ice. Disheartened at this attempt, he purhearted. At last a drowsiness, a sure symptom of the cold having almost reached the heart, came over him he sunk down upon the snow, and uttering an imper-fect prayer, resigned himself to death. The sound of guns firing at a distance, in the harbor, from the shi mentioned no more, and she was sure it was some mis-take. On the other hand, the steward insisted on his master's order, not daring to call it it question. But the thought of his family and friends, and that they were master's order, not daring to call it it question. The thought of his failing and friendly all the arguments he could use, were insufficient to perhaps, at that moment, drinking the cheerful glass to his prosperity. Roused at the thought, he had an argument of the cheerful glass to his prosperity. Wherefore, to end the controversy, he offered to go effort to rise, and hallooed as loud as he could, hope-Wherefore, to end the controversy, he offered to himback with her to the cardinal, and refer it to himback with her to the cardinal her he, "I mistook, in writing fifty crowns, give me the caps and great coats. They started, and Alcander paper and I will rectify it." Upon which he wrote a started in his turn; he could scarcely believe them human; it appeared a miracle, that two men should and feel more deeply the worth of the soul.

It is obvious too, that under the influence of this spirit, a minister will be faithful in his preaching.—Neither fear nor favor will lead him to conceal the truth of God, or to keep back any thing that is profitable to onishment. They were two natives, who were emanswer was, "very sick indeen; the doctor has been there all day; he is a very sick man." My limbs would there all day; he is a very sick man. "My limbs would there all day; he is a very sick man." My limbs would there all day; he is a very sick man. "My limbs would there all day; he is a very sick man." My limbs would there all day; he is a very sick man." My limbs would there all day; he is a very sick man. "My limbs would there all day; he is a very sick man." My limbs would there all day; he is a very sick man." My limbs would there all day; he is a very sick man. "My limbs would there all day; he is a very sick man." My limbs would and for that purpose constantly kept a fire in the woods, and for the parks the profitable to them. I said to my eldest little girl last Sunday, "how man in a temporary log-house, on the parks the parks the discremant." I said to my eldest little girl last Sunday, "how man in a temporary log-house, on the parks the park reviewed the circumstances of his delivery with much set on the glory of Christ's kingdom in amazement; he could scarcely believe it real. To ter day. of his law and gospel; which mark the discrimination between the righteous and the wicked, and which, while they proclaim peace and salvation to the one, denounce wrath and condemnation to the other. I should have some hope, were it not that all ference it is cometimes thought be incomed at the wind for the physician; and in reply to my agonized interrogation, "Is then told here to multiply fifty-two by culation of the blood have found that all ference in a wear, and the many for the sald, "Mr. Huntington is very are fifty-two weeks in a year, so I suppose fifty-two by culation of the blood have found the foot had served himself in the rought has foot between the right and condemnation to the other. I should have some hope, were it not that all ference in a wear, and then answered, "eight." I then asked, how many Sundays there are in a week? She replied, "eight." I then asked, how many Sundays there are in a week? She replied, "one,"—And
the latter part of 1773, conversing withing the latter part of 1773, conversin denounce wrath and condemnation to the other. I know, it is sometimes thought, by inconsiderate hearers, that a minister's insisting on alarming and painful truths in his discourses, is an indication of a hard, user whelming agonies of that moment can never be described. The language of my heart was, 'O that God love to the souls of men? But who ever uttered more I hove to the souls of men? But who ever uttered more I hove to the souls of men? But who ever uttered more I hove to the souls of men? But who ever uttered more I hove to the souls of men? But who ever uttered more I hove to the souls of men? But who ever uttered more I hove to the souls of men? But who ever uttered more I hove to the souls of men? But who ever uttered more I hove to the souls of men? But who ever uttered more I hove to the souls of men? But who ever uttered more I hove to the souls of men? But who ever uttered more I hove to the souls of men? But who ever uttered more I hove to the souls of men? But who ever uttered more I hove to the souls of men? But who ever uttered more I hove to the souls of men? But who ever uttered more I hove to the souls of men? But who ever uttered more I hove to the souls of men? But who ever uttered more I hove to the souls of men? But who ever uttered more I have to give to God for the use of all their children. "Now, my dear child, (I added,) I do wish not mere they prudently mixed with water, and the least.

"Now, my dear child, (I added,) I do wish not mere they prudently mixed with water, and be courted with the church; tell them that the old man said so the church; the Doctor began to the cutterd more than discourses, is an indication of the blood, but found the frost had seer for the the extremities, and had made a rapid progress to the heart: they revived his drooping spirits with some liquor, which they prudently mixed with water, and the church; the Doctor began to every the belief children. The long of the scribed the extremities, and had made a rapid progress to the heart: they revived his dro

THE GATHERER.

The following reasons were assigned by a rech infidel for renouncing deism and embre

1. That I never saw, heard or read of any n part, by embracing the principles of deism. 2. That I have known hundreds, and heard of tianity.

3. That I have known industrious and soher who by imbibing the principles of deism, almost stantly became desperately wicked, and in me stances dangerous members of civil society.

4. That I have known some deists, and ma

fers at religion, speedily and effectually turned the most abandoned practices, by the present the most abandoned practices, by the preaching of gospel, to a life of righteousness, which showed by sobriety, industry, charity, brotherly kindness universal philanthropy.

5. That I do not recollect ever hearing but to

ist profess really to believe in a future state. wards and punishments. 6. That I never met with a man, who profes be a real Christian, but what built his principal

upon a reality of a future state.
7. That I cannot, in all the deistical writing any law to prevent wickedness, or encourage with rewards and punishments annexed thereto.

8. That in Scripture all the crimes that ma possibly commit, are under the severest penaling bidden, and every possible virtue is inculcated

encouraged, by promises of eternal and 9. I have known some deists, and read of man; at the apparent point of death, were seized with most horrible despair, uttering the most bitter in tions against themselves, for their total neglected commanded in the guspel. But who heard or read of a Christian at the hour of death spairing of the mercy of God, because he had lifetime rejected deism, and shunned the compa its professors? Or even when long, fierce de had shaken the nervous system, and raging from flamed the blood, have they ever been so farders as to wish they never had been born, for not reju the Bible as a wicked and mischievous impor the human race?

BEWARE OF SIN. I was much affected with the language of a red ble minister of the goepel, which I lately met will says, "Though I have had some degree of expental acquaintance with Jesus Christ for almost here." years-though I have borne the ministerial char upwards of twenty-five years—though I have perhaps, of some little use in the church of God, hough I have had a greater share of esteem an religious people than I had any reason to expect; after all, it is possible for me, in one single ha temptation, to blast my character, to ruin my musefulness, and to render my warmest Christian fin

ashamed of owning me. Hold thou me up, Oh and I shall be safe." I often meet with circumstances which prove

ruth of the above remarks. The other day I was in company, and I named leparture of a person who was well known, as teemed on account of the consistency and general cellence of her conduct. An aged friend who present, remarked, that it was a painful release that more than fifty years since, in a single stance, she had acted with indiscretion; otherwis character would have been uniformly good. Thus one fault was remembered for half a cent

and brought forward as a blemish on an indiviwho, for that long period, had maintained a very orable Christian profession.

How should we watch and pray against the sin! One sin leads to another, and as one mile tied round a man, would certainly drown him,

It is a bad sign when a man only thanks Gods goodness and mercy in general terms, without notice of the particular items, which swell and up the total sum. Now, to be able to do this, be necessary to take particular notice of God providence to thee and thine, and to the cha Christ also. Lay up these in your heart, (a) did our Saviour's words,) for matter of thanks against the time of prayer. You do not exp find money in your chest which you never there; neither will you be ready to praise those mercies which you never committed memory. It is to be feared a man does not me pay that debt honestly which he does not seld his book. Read the 107th Psalm. The Psalm for thankfulness, for the mercies of God in a and providence, and his conclusion is worthy "Whose is wise, and will observe thet mark. they shall understand the loving kindness of the

THE PROPHETIC DEW-DROPS. A delicate child, pale and prematurely complaining, on a hot morning, that the porture drops had been too hastily snatched away, and lowed to glitter on the flowers, like other happi

drops, that live the whole day through, and sp the moon-light, and through the morning, one noon-day. "The sun," said the child, "he them away in his wrath." Soon after came to rainbow; whereupon his father pointed "see," said he, "there stand thy dew-drops giff re-set, a glittering jewelry in the heavens; ish foot tramples on them no more. By this, m thou art taught, that what withers on earth again in heaven." Thus the father spoke, and not that he spoke prefiguring words; soon delicate child, with the morning brightness of

THE MILLENIUM --- AN ANECDOT The late Dr. Bellamy, of Bethlehem, full believer in the Millennium, and had be

wisdom, was exhaled, like a dew-drop into het

BHOI

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MISCELLANY.

stantially the lives and labors of the a-gelists, it would have afforded not ones of Christian piety and benevolence, no ise to be found among men, but have furnished a for the biographer, which would have edified negticened the disciples of our Lord to the latest.

Whilst the historian's page has been filled. ts of heroes and the intrigues of statesmen who were the divine instruments of esing souls, with the exception of the New Teshistory, are for the most unknown. Milner, in rch History, has given us some account of their d death. But this is far less explicit than would en desirable. Of their deaths he gives the fol-James the son of Zebedee was the account. James the sun of Debette was the in the heavens. He fell a victim to the persespirit of Herod Agrippa. The following remark-reumstance, clearly showing the power with the spirit in those days operated in changing the of sinners, is recorded to have taken place at the ames suffered martyrdom. The man who had him before the tribunal, seeing the readiness hich he submitted to martyrdom, was struck emorse, and, by a remarkable outpouring of the was himself turned from Satan to God. He im-tely confessed Christ; and was led with the a-

orians who lived in the time of our Saviour,

to execution.

c other James was preserved in Judea much longlis martyrdom took place about the year 62. He
dat Jerusalem, and having been preserved through
al persecutions, he seems, in some degree, to have
come enmity lises; and abated prejudice. By his
cence and integrity he acquired the name of Just. any of the Jews were constrained to respect and admire the fruits of the gospel in him, yet and the principle was their abhorrence; and ointed in their malice at this time by appealing to Cæsar, they were determined to their vengeance on James, who was only a Jew, ho could plead no Roman exemptions. Ananias high priest, and on account of an interim which risted presented the chief possessed the chief power. A council belled, James with others was brought before it, cused of breaking the law of Moses. Finding it it to procure the condemnation of a man of such blary conduct as James, the chief men being vexhe increase of the Christian converts, endeavored angle him, by persuading him to mount a pinnacle temple, and to speak against Christianity. James placed aloft, delivered a frank confession of Jehis so enraged Ananias and the rulers that their jewels.

Rempt was to deprive him of life; an attempt of Perhaps you are ion. Crying out, tha duced, they threw him down and stoned him.—

ostle fell on his knees and prayed, saying, "I

he thee Lord God and Father for them: for they
not what they do." A person present with a fulhe act wit his hearing and considering the saying and the hot what they do." A person present with a rul-lub beat out his braips, and completed his mar-hall find; knock.

Apostle Paul seems to have labored with unweacivity from the year 36 to the year 63. When on divine grace for re Nero he testified for Christ with the consider all huma kness, fortitude, and eloquence, which he had ment to the freene efore Felix, Festus, and Agrippa. He suffered don at Rome, in the year 64 or 65. He was slain customary and careful for the suffered don at Rome, in the year 64 or 65. sword at the command of Nero-last view we have of St. Peter, from scripture,

ts him to us at Antioch, which was probably a- and feeble prayers e year 50. He returned to Rome about the year uffered martyrdom with Paul by crucifixion. head downwards, a kind of death which he esired, most probably, from an unfeigned huthat he might not die in the same manner as his labors of eight of the apostles little compara-

is recorded; Andrew, Philip, Bartholomew, Matthew, Jude, Simon, and Matthias. the Apostle a few fragments may be collect- it calls into vigoro

was present at the council at Jerusalem in the 0. It is not probable, says the historian, that he of the human hear ords, and read the council that time. Asia Minor was the great dea till that time. Asia Minor was the great ords, and read the of his labors, especially Ephesus. He lived to hand, that He into that He will be a that He will be a has and is to you, a live like voursely.

that they might be interesting to many of our sounds, but the etc.

who may not be in possession of Milner's or sounds. ar history. We have purposely omitted many g facts not immediately connected with their hristian Mirror.

FROM THE WESLETAN METHODIST MAGAZINE.

TAL LETTER OF THE LATE REV. WILLIAM his breast-plate. MARTIN. Sembers of the Wesleyan Methodist Societies in the London East Circuit.

Congenies, South of France, Jan. 21, 1826. ed friends,-Although I am at present sevom you by rivers, and mountains, and seas, yet for a whole life of ten present with you in spirit; and I find myself work of man. "I ou by an affection which is stronger than down of the same and which will be consummated in that world of to which we are hastening. From the time of my over their corrupt ming to your city, till my departure from Eng-felt an anxious solicitude to serve you in your ed with doubt and al concerns to the greatest advantage. You are all concerns to the greatest advantage. You are all concerns to the greatest advantage. You are advantage are all concerns to the greatest advantage. You are address and if ever I felt a pang that touched it; but a renewed ligion? "Righted that my wasted strength would not suffer me you any longer. By your abundant kindness, ed him from hell,

my feeble efforts h midst of my afflict to hear that I have in your prayers. welfare meet a du But though I an

assemblies; thoug tofore, and procla gone, so that I can yet my heart and your service. A pleased to call, a ply with his reque ntribute to your think you need my zealously and faith whom I highly est clare unto you all add my testimony or three witnesses Fail not, my dea

a holy zeal for the men. Do not say v ther's keeper?" through your indo self in the cause of country. You ser gaged in a more in yourselves to b do not run too for the mastery, is you may think this evident want of ze Men of long stand have a fast hold u are always ready to is cold, and you se votion which marl exuberance of the guided by a weak the most haste who them witness that cording to knowle ciples of Christ wh we shall find at th O how it grieves n of mercy at last! the Holy Ghost ha should perish, w

That you may a to the duty of selfmorning, form son before you sleep, i purpose. There is though it may be at first, yet you wi vant the assurance concerning the sal let me earnestly e state upon probabl whether ye be in t touchstone at once know what is genu in the presence of ternity, and ask yo I regard no iniqui Do I love the com chosen the way o liness, not because but because I love Lord, thou art my marks of a believ character. Surely your spirit, that yo will own you as h

heard of some per Judge vourselves, mighty difficulties lence? No; hear sluggard. You m God, as Jacob did Are you ready struggle for etern it to a happy issue

encouragement, r hands of your Re Priest of your pro-lies for you. He hands, but on his merly bore the na hang down, and s your Father, Jesu Spirit your Comfo uch are the sple

believing.

Do not such pr